# NEWS.

7 134 OF

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 29TH, 1895.

Number 44

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#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

—From all accounts Chili is practically drifting into a state of anacdy. The political leaders are unable to work together, even those of the same party, and the business situation has become most critical. Failures in business are of daily occurrence. The outcome will either he revolution, or a dictatorship.

—Telegrams from Santiago, Chili, announce that Dr. Oswalio Rengito failed to secure enough support to enable him to organize a cabinel, and President Mont then called upon Sr. MacVer, the radical lender, to assume that responsibility. According to the latest telegrams this gentleman is also meeting with great difficulties. The political situation in Chili is considered highly critical.

#### PRO CUBA.

PKU CUBA.

We have commented before on the singular apathy with which the Cuban revolution has been regarded in the River Plate, although the revolutionists are only following the course taken by these republics three-quarters of a century ago, in endeavoing to here literaselves from an oppressive and improgressive domination. The Spanish organs here have been allowed to exercise a vehement and even violent propaganda against the Cubaus, subscriptions have been raised and volunteers collected on behalf of Spain, but hardly

a voice has been lifted on the other side of the question nor an appression of sympathy made with a people who are making such a brave and ilberty, and are allowing themselves a match for all the forces of Spain. In fact the first note of sympathy on this continuat, outside the English papera, was that couvaged in a recant telegram from Venezuela, where a public meeting had been held in favor of the Cubanas and of their recognition as helligerents. Apart from other reasons for sympathy, common humanity begins to cry out in favor of steps for shostening a profuscled struggle, carried on with exceptional freceness, and in which thousands of lives are being sacrificed and two countries impoverished. The time has passed when a desire for independence on the part of any people can be regarded as a crime to be punished by hisody estermination. The Cubana, whether light or wrong, have so far gained their point that Spain has been unable to carry out her hoast of crushing the revolution in his birth, and therefore tha time has arrived for the recognition of the revolutionists as belligerents, or better still, for the settlement of the dispute hysribiration without further barbarous bloodshed. However, we are glad to say that the local apathy has at last been hooken, and the political association known as the "Club Rivera" has taken the initiative in holding a meeting in favor of the Cubans. This took place on Thursday evening, when various resolutions were passed in favor of the Cubans. This took place on Thursday evening, when various resolutions were passed in favor of the note in a pulsading this initiative of the Club Rivera, and hasten to assure it of our sympathy with its objects.—Montevideo Times, Oct 42.

#### CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

It hegins to look as if the confederation of the republics of Central America, proposed along different lines ten years ago by President Barrios of Guutemala, were soon to become an accomplished fact. At any rate, three of the five republics, Nicaragua, Homluras and Salvador, have already, through their respective chief-executives, come to a provisional agreement for the establishment of the contemplated union. Guatemala, to be surre, and Costa Rica, have not yet seen their way to joining the confederation; tut, as the provisional agreement, or "treaty of Amalapa," as it is more generally known from the place where the three presidents met and signed the treaty in July, has left an easy entrance into the confederation for the two states, and as the interests of all the five republics look directly to closer union with each other, the probabilities are atrong that it will not be long belone "Tha republic of Central America" is consummated.

Jose D. Gomez, of Nicaragua, who has taken a leading part in bringing the republics together, and who was really the author of the provisional agreement of the three states, is at the present time in New York; and he has given the metropolitan papers very interesting particulars as to the objects and prospects of the confederation. The union that is in contemplation. Senor Gomez says, is only for the purpose of diplomnic relations, protection against loreign powers, and the prevention of domestic disturbances, each republic to fully mantain her existing autonomy in all matters appearationing to internal administration.

Under the proposed confederation there is to be a diet consisting of delegates from the three (nitimately from the five) republics, who are to hold office for three years and are to hold their sessions in the three republics of the common welface, but the silet is not on any account, as already said, to interfece in the internal affairs of any of the states save in the casa of threatened revolution than the contemplated union of the five independent values of

English shippers are taking an unfavorable attitude towards the Kiel canal. It is most prohable that Germany has to do with a firm ring of interested pa tess formed to boycott the canal, and thas to ibtain a reduction in the canal daes which would mean further profil to the English carrying trade at German expense. It would therefore be well to await quielly further developments in the receipts of the canal, and to grant advantages to German, Dutch and Belgian North Sea ports until the English see their way to yield. Any further reduction of the dues would mean the predominance of English coal in the Baltic. Germany should not neglect to make the most out of the English toy-coit, and to obtain possibly the greatest part of Russian freight business log German North Sea ports.—Kuklow's.

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#### Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consultate General

Jo., Run General Camara, as to the following:

JO.CAVLN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three month
past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

CASSIDY, FRAM.—Employee of Mr. John Caree, steves
dore, sometime during 1894. Information required as to hiwhereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as his whereabouts

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895.

Continued from our last.

#### OLD TIMES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

One hundred and forty miles beyond Yu-Une nundred and forty miles beyond Yu-jui, they reached the highest ridge of the Cordilleras. This is the favorite haunt of several kinds of wild animals, but particu-larly of llamas and vieuñas. In these moun-tains are found veins of quartz, containing gold, copper ore, lead ore, and iron, the terminations of which appear in many places on the surface of the ground. Near an In-dian town, called Moise there was a steri terminations of which appear in many places on the surlace of the ground. Near an Indian town, called Mojos, there was a stratum of rich magnetical iron-sand, from which particles of gold of considerable size were sometimes obtained by washing.

After having passed a lofty monntain, the travellers descended towards a torrent, which they were obligited to sear a server.

which they were obliged to eross more than fifty times during one day. In a hot spring, near Caiza, they found some small pieces of sulplint, and a kind of clay full of crystals of alum.

of alum.

The road from Caiza to Potosi was the The road from Caiza to Potosi was the worst and most fatiguing of any over which the travellers lad yet passed. They were exposed to heavy rain, and were often obliged to wade knee deep in the rivers; and the air was piercingly cold. Twelve miles from Potosi the ridge of the Andes began to decline towards the north, so that one of the rivers now flowed in that direction. The rivers they had lately passed all llowed towards the south.

wards Potosi, Mr. Helms says that until he wards Potosi, Mr. Helms says that until he arrived within eighteen miles of the latter place, most of the valleys produced small trees and bushes, but that, beyond this, they were wholly destitute of wood. On the lolty precipices and declivities nothing grows but patches of green, spongy moss, which serves as food to the llamas and sheep. At Potosi nearly all the wood that is used for fuel is brought from a distance of more than thirty miles, and larger trees, adapted for thirty miles, and larger trees, adapted for the timber of buildings, are dragged by men across the mountains. These are so scarce across the mountains. These are so scarce that a piece of timber sixteen inches square and thirty feet long would cost two hun-

and thirty feet long would cost two hundred pounds sterling.

Mr. Helms was greatly astonished to find the highest snow-eapped mountains, within nine miles of Potosi, covered with a stratum of granitic stones that had been rounded by the action of water. How, he asks, could these masses of granite have been deposited here, since there is a continual descent to Tucuman, where the ridge of granite ends, and since from Tucuman to Potosi, the mountains consist only of clay-state? He seems of opinion that they could only have been rolled hither by the general deluge.

The city of Potosi is about one thousand stands in the midst of one of the most ele-vated ranges of the Andes, the summits of

vated ranges of the Andes, the summits of which are covered with snow.

One of the mountains, at the foot of which the city is built, resembles a sugarloaf in form, and is nearly eighteen miles in circumference. This mountain is chiefly composed of a yellow elay-slate, full of veius of quartz, in which an abundance of silver ore is found. More than three hundred mines or pits have been worked into it. Mr. Helms here found many different kinds of silver, and he remarks that it skilful men were employed, and proper machinery were silver, and he remarks that it skillut men-were employed, and proper machinery were used for clearing these mines from water, and in working them, they might be render-ed very productive. But in all the oper-ations connected with them, in stamping, sifting, washing, and roasting the ore, and, ations connected with them, in stamping, sifting, washing, and roasting the ore, and, finally, in obtaining the metal from it, there are so much carelessness, ignorance, and want of skill that a very great proportion of the silver is lost. All the implements of the lodian miner are nuwieldy and bad. His hammer, for instance, is a square piece of lead, of twenty pounds weight, and the iron, a foot and a half long, is much too incommodious. Thick tallow candles, wound round with wool, are used in the nines, and these soon vitiate the air. In the royal these soon vitiate the air. In the royal mint at Potosi, where from five hundred and fifty to six hundred thousand marks of silfilly to six nuncred mousand marks of suver, and about two thousand marks of gold
are annually coined, affairs were not at this
time better conducted. Mr. Helms, and
the persons by whom he was accompanied,
were directed by the governor of Potosi to
introduce such improvements as they might
consider requisite. They accordingly proceeded to the crection of apparatus and machinery of different kinds, but the total want
of timber on the mountains around the
place very ninch retarded their operations.
The revenue of the king of Spain, from
the mines in the kingdom of La Plata, was
estimated at this time to amount annually
to about eight hundred thousand pounds
sterling, and Mr. Helms remarks that, if
the conductors possessed more knowledge
and more economy, this revenue might ver, and about two thousand marks of gold

and more economy, this revenue might

easily be doubled.

Baron Nordenflyeht was obliged to reside easily be doubled.

Baron Nordenflycht was obliged to reside some time at Potosi to superintend the completion of the machinery for the mines; but Mr. Helms, with most of the Germans, set out for Lima on the 30th of January, 1790. Twelve miles south of Potosi they passed a hot sulphureous bath, with a boiling spring and near the bath was a village, whither invalids from Potosi resorted for the recovery of their health. They subsequently passed over mountains of slate, of granite, and of sandstone; and alterwards entered a valley which, with luttle variation, extended more than six hundred miles to Cuseo. A town in this valley, called Ourno, was formerly the residence of wealthy capitalists, who had obtained their riches from the mines in the adjacent mountains. But, during a dreadful insurrection of the Christian Indians of La Plata and Peru, in the year 1779, many La Plata and Peru, in the year 1779, many of the inhabitants were massacred, and the town was plundered and almost totally destroyed.
The rich town of La Paz, which the

ward the south.

With respect to the great chain of mountains which stretches from Tucuman totains which stretches from Tucuman toand now contained about four thousand

houses and twenty thousand inhabitants. Many of the persons who resided at La Paz derived considerable wealth from the culture derived considerable wealth from the culture of the coca, or tea of Paraguay, a greenish acid herb, which is much in request in these parts of America, and which the Indians chew, mixed with time. This production is as indispensable to them as tobacco is to many persons in Europe.

The mountain, at the foot of which La Paz has been built is the loftiers in this result.

The mountain, at the foot of which La Paz has been built, is the loftiest in this part of the country, and its summit is covered with everlasting snow. It abounds in rich gold ore, and a considerable quantity of gold is obtained from washing the sand of the torrents. About a century ago, a projecting part of it fell down, and the inhabitants severed from the stone lumps of pure gold, so large as to weigh from two to fifty pounds each. Even at this day large pieces ponnds each. pounds each. Even at this day large pieces of gold are found in the layers of sand and other deposits washed from the mountain by the rains. In this and many of the adjacent mountains there are also rich veins

jacent mountains there are also rich veins of silver ore.

About fifty miles beyond La Paz the travellers eame to the Lake of Titinaca, the first expanse of fresh water they had hitherto seen in South America. From the time they had but he vicinity of Buenos Aires they had not hassed through any conntry so. they had left the vicinity of Buenos Aires they had not passed through any country so beamiful or so picturesque as that which hordered this lake. They were delighted with the pleasing alternation of hills and dales, intermixed with the richest meadows inaginable, and depastured by numerous herds of cattle, mules, horses, and sheep. For many successive days they continued to travel along the shore of the lake which, as they were informed, was nearly cighty miles they were informed, was nearly eighty miles in length. At the north-western extremity of it they were ferried over a river about a hundred and twenty feet broad. The vessel which earried them was an Indian eanoe, neatly constructed of a kind of reeds and gress about as all and a reason. about an ell and a half in width, and flat like a raft.

From the miserable state of the roads, and from the messant rains, and dreadlul storms of thunder and hail which at this season of the year occur among the mountains of La Plata and Peru, travelling along them is attended with almost inconceivable them is attended with almost inconecivable difficulty, and with innumerable hardships. Most persons at this season prefer travelling along the sea-shore. Here they have a serene sky, and no rain ever falls, but they are exposed to excessive heat, to troublesome vermin, and to dangerous fevers.

As Mr. Helms and his associates proceeded the country became more pleasant fered.

As Mr. Helmsand his associates proceeded the country became more pleasant, fertile, and populous than it had before been. In one place they passed the broad arm of a river on a kind of flying bridge made of beacht media. basket-work.

basket-work.

A lew days alter this they entered the city of Cusco, formerly the capital of Peru, and the residence of the Ineas. Cusco, like most of the large cities of Spanish-America, has straight streets, which cross cach other at right angles. The population was at this time numerous, but Mr. Helms was unable to obtain a correct stream of the perusal contents. to obtain a correct statement of the number. A governor and a commander of regular troops and militia resided here. The cathedral was a fine stone building in the modern style, and contained many pictures and triple transparts. rich ornaments.

Although the mountains around Cusco Attnough the mountains around Cusco contained rich metallic ores, yet only one person, a Frenchman, was at this time engaged in mining, and, from mismanagement, he had not been very successful. There was one ridge where the metallic veins in many places appeared openly upon the

After the travellers had left Cuseo, th reach a village calleded Cocha Cajas. Be-yond this they ascended one of the loftiest of the Andes, and on the other side deseendof the Andes, and on the other side deseended to a river, which they crossed. For seven hours they were exposed to incessant rain. Truly pitiable (observes Mr. Helms) is the fate of that traveller, who, during the rainy season, is obliged to pursue his journey by such steen and slimery roads, and rainy season, is obliged to pursue his jour-ney by such steep and slippery roads, and over such monntains as these. Even the most thoughtless freethinker, who denies the existence of a Providence, would here be obliged to confess that an almighty and benignant power evidently watches over the daring steps of mortals; otherwise both men and beasts must inevitably perisb. All this part of the country abnunds in years of goldpart of the country abounds in veins of gold, silver, and other metallic ores.

(To be continued.)

This is a very gient mistake. Coca and Paraguay lea are two wholly distinct shrubs.—Ed. NRWs.

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house is highly recommended for its excellent position on heartiful view upon the La occan, afty and islands situated on the very summin of Santa Tlys and roun of seach of fever or mediate. It is, therefore, a for place for freighters, business and new arrivals hard is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a

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BREAKFAST: Three dishes, 1/2 bottle of ine, dessert and coffee ....... Rs. 38000.

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All diseases of the stomach or intestines, a dyspepsia, indigestion, sen sickness, set, should be sent and the set of the sent and the set of the set of the set of the sent and the set of the set of the sent and t

#### sit of the manufacturer **72 RUA S. PEDRO 72**

1st floor RIO DE JANEIRO

Continued from our last TRINIDAD ISLAND.

The unstableness of Trinidad causes a perpetual sense of insecurity while one is on the mountains. One knows not when some overhanging plumacle may topple down. One great source of danger is that there are many declivities which can be descended but not ascended, and it would be easy to get hopelessly imprisoned at the foot of one of these. In the "Cruise of the Foltoon" is described one really terrible experience we went through. Our exploring party had found no wuter, and the boy was practically dying of thirst. So, driven by argent necessity—for we saw hy the configuration of the mountains that we should almost certainly find water at the bottom of a certain ravine, we proceeded to descend to it down a great slope, not of loose dibrit, but of half-consolidated volcanic matter like half-baked bricks, and very brittle. This slope became steeper as we advanced and very dangerous, but it was impossible to retrace our steps. When we attempted to ascend, the mountain slid away under our feet, crumbling into ashes. It was like climbing a treadmill. So we had to abandon the hope and gos still farther down lying on our backs, progressing inch hy inch carefully, one of ns occasionally sliding down a few yards and sending an avalanche before him. We knew not to the edge of what precipice this dreadful way would lead its. Luckily we reached the bottom in safety and found water.

I determined not to get into any difficulties of this description in the course of our present journey.

We gradually ascended the ravine sometimes climbing on one side of it, sometimes on the other, and occasionally by waling through the water at the bottom, according to which route was the safest.

The nature of the scenery around us was now grand in the extreme, and had a weird character of its own that I have never perceived ou other mountains. The jagged and torn peaks, the profound chasms, the huge landships of black rocks, the slopes of red volcanic ash destinte of vegetation, in themselves produce a sense of extreme desolation, but this

island is the forest of used trees when covers it and which astonishes every visitor.

Some time after the publication of the "Cruise of the Falcon" I came across an excellent description of Trinidad in Captain Marryat's novel, "Frank Mildmay". It is obvious from the following passage, which I quote from that work, that the trees had been long dead at the date of publication, 1829:—

"Here a wonderful and most melancholy phenomena arrested our attention. Thousands and thousands of trees covered the valley, each of them about thirty feet high; but every tree was dead, and extended its leafless boughs to another—a forest of desolation, as if nature had at some particular moment ceased to vegetate! There was no underwood or grass. On the lowest of the dead boughs, the ganuets, and other sca-birds, had built their nests, in numbers mocountable. Their tameness, as Cowper says, 'was shocking to me.' So maccustomed did they seem to man that the mothers brooding over their young only opened their beaks, in a menacing attitule, at in sa we passed by them. How to account satisfactorily for the simultaneous destruction of this wast forest of trees was very difficult.

there was no want of rich earth for nourishment of the roots. The most probable cause appeared to me a sudden and continual eruption of sulphurle effluvia from the volcano; or else by some unusually heavy gale of wind or hurricane the trees had been dreuched with salt water to their roots. One or the other of these causes must have produced the effect. The philosopher or the geologist must decide."

Captain Marryat was evidently unaware that these dead trees are to be found on the helgits 3,000 feet above the sea-level, as well as in the valleys, or he would not have suggested salt water as the cause of their destruction.

Ilis description proves that the trees were dead at least sixty years ago, and in all probability they had been dead for a long time hefore. The latest record I have been able to discover which describes live trees as existing on Trinidad is dated as far hack as 1700. The Ninepin and the Sugarloaf, now utterly barren, were then crowded with trees of a great size.

Though some of this timber is rotten, a large proportion of it is not decayed in the least, but when cut with the axe presents the appearance of a sound well-seasoned wood. It is guarled and knotty, extremely hard and heavy, its specific gravity being but slightly less than that of water. It is of a dark reddish color and of very close grain.

Thought a log of it home and sent it to a cabinetander.

grain.

I brought a log of it home and sent it to

I brought a log of it home and sent it to a cabinet-maker, who found that it would take an excellent polish. On sending this specimen to Kew I was informed that the wood "possibly belongs to the family Myrtaceae, and possibly to the species Engenia." I find that this includes the piniento or allspice, the rose-apple and other aromatic and fruit-producing trees; so that desort Trimidad may at one time have been a delicious spice-island.

The doctor and myself toiled on up the gully, whose slopes, as we approached the simunit, became less rugged, and here the ferus grew up between the trunks of the dead trees, spreading wide their beautiful fronds of fresh green.

When we had come to a spot a little below the source of the stream we left the gully—not before we had drunk our fill and repleuished the bottle—and ascended the down where the tree-ferus grow thickest. The soil is here very loose and presents the appearance of having been quite recently ploughed up, while it is honeycombed with the holes of the teening land-crabs.

Soon we reached the summit of the plateau, where a pleasant breeze stirred the ferns and we could now command a magnificent view not only over the mountains we had climbed, but over the weather side of the island as well. I remembered the scene, for I had looked down from here nine years before. On the weather side of the island as well. I remembered the scene, for I had looked down from here nine years before. On the weather side of the island as well. I remembered the scene, for I had looked down from here nine years before on the weather side of the island as well. I remembered the scene, for I had looked for many the scene for I had looked for many the scene for I had looked for the remembered the scene, for I had looked for the remembered the scene, for I had looked for many the form here nine years before. On the weather side of the island as well. I remembered the scene, for I had looked for many the scene for I had looked for the period of the individual of the scene for I had looked



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#### Nauseas on Railways.

Friend Bueno de Miranda.—Forlong years, myself and my family, also laborers of our planed with the property of the property of

Rio de Janeiro, 18th October, 1898.

SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Ragman and the Bagman Sat together in the ban, Said the Ragman to the Bagman I'll do you no harm,

To the merely superficial tealer the above lines —Shelley's, I think, but I may be wrong—would perhaps appear to have no special hearing on São Paulo, or its athletic sports; but he who dives deeper will at once see how beautifully they figure forth the calm and equable current of the Vida Paulistana.

Paulo, or its athletic sports; but he wno unvest deeper will at once see how beautifully they figure forth the calm and equable current of the Vida Paulistana.

The Ragman and the Bagman, or let us rather say the dry goods dealer and the commercial traveller, must have had very little to do, otherwise, filtring being out of the question, they would not have cared to sit together in a barn; while the Ragman's apparently finite observation would be tegrated as quite in herilant conversational effort in São Paulo, where the talk is limited for the most part to the discussion of new servanis, bonnets and babies, the iniquities of the bond service, and the fluctuations of exclanage. In this state of affairs the São Paulo athlete club's announcement that it was abuit to hold athletic sports naturally created the wildest excliement, and the sports themselves were indeed a very notable success.

The ground, gay with many coloned bunting, and thronged with the beauty and fashion of São Paulo, was in capital condition; a brass band in Italian uniform omitted forth at intervals short blasts of marilal music which thrilled as all to the very marrow; while the deep and regular throb of the refreshment eugine bade as remember the solumn lessus conveyed by the telegram sent to the governor of Sauth Carolina.

As to the list of events, where all acquitted themselves so well, it would be invidious to particularise. A word of praise, towevet, must be given to Willie Rule, whose form in the high jump elicited hearty cleves from the delighted spectators. Breaking all his own previous records, he cleared at the first attempt a height of 3 feet 2 inches, alighing gracefully on the grass wilhout serious injuny either to binnelf or any of those present.

This per formance, it is stated, entitles him to membership of the L. A. C., and to complete in the next international contest. Still, a reference to the correct card, which I append, will show that even this splendid effort was outdone by Senhor Miranda, who carried the Brazilian col

nwal time of 9.7.8, (private). Mr. Sparks, howevers, offered a sixteenth better, and closed the business.

The great attraction of the day was of course the
boxing contest, between Bill Hinggins (S. P. A.
C.) and Mr. Arthur Laughton (B. H. S. A.), the
latter coming out the winner after three slashing
rounds and a ratting whil up.
In the closing rally Mr. Laughton, whose left
hand play was much admired, "kidded" his aitversary into "throwing lerer," and, ducking cloverly,
dotted the American champion a hot 'un on the
"hoko" which knocked lim clean out of on the
"hoko" which knocked lim clean out of on the
"hoko" which knocked lim clean out of on the
"hoko" which knocked lim clean out of on the
"hoko" which knocked lim clean out of the ring,
to be picked up hy his sympathising backers and
carried home on a hicycle made for ris,
The egg and spoon race was won by Mr. A.
Wysard in to seconds (Sanos rime).

The next event was the burdle race, in which
Mr. Creagh, much to his own surprise, came in
first by about a length and a half; but Mr. Hains,
worth, in spite of the fact that he hud spill his
mainsail, won on his time allowance.

At this point it is my painful duty to call attention to reprehensibly incansiderate cunduct on the
part of Mr. Mosley, which was unfoultedly in a
nature to wound the feelings of Smitistas, and necentinate the strained relations already existing hetween them and their Painistann "patrictos." It
was, of course, all very well for him to go about
before each race ringing an enormous hell, but why
should he have refused to let Santos fellows have a
ring too?

Can we wonder that Sanistas should feel amoyed when they are treated in this manuer? "That

before each race ringuig an enormous hell, but why should he have refused to let Santos fellows have a ring too?

Can we woulder that Santistas should feel annoyed when they are treated in this manuer? That they fet so there is unfortunately no doubt what they fet so there is unfortunately no doubt what they returned their resembned so far as to buyent the station bell next morning, missing the 7 o'clock train, and infesting So Paulo during the whole of the succeeding day.

With this exception, however, everything went smoothly. As I left the ground I encountered an Official Personage whom it is always a pleasure to meet. He had just exceived a box from England, and his advent added several rays of brightness to the scene. He seemed, as it were, Pinchus Apollo come up from Santos, leaving his colleague, Shadow, behind him.

"How are you?" the civid, cheerily, adding his snall courteous supplementary enquiry, "Su," said I, putting up arm through his, and burying my fee in his mosegay—searing away by the action a couple of butterfless and a humning bird which had been disporting themselves upon it, "let us take a walk down Piccadilly!"

Mr. Jack Skeny, the Judge,—and a very good judge, too "-having lanked in to see how I am getting on, I have just proudly shown him the foregoing; and I must confess he has surprised me.

the foregoing; and I must confess he has surprised me.

He says my account of the affair is—to soften hivexpression—a mass of condemned inaccuracies; that I know no more about athletic sports than a row knows about once sections; that there was un hoxing competition; that Mr. This dish't run, and Mr. That dish't jump, and so on.

Well, perhaps he is right. Any one may be mistaken, and I shall not dispute the point; the more so that, as the mapire said in the local cricket match at Dimanlum-Dreany, when asked the familiar "How's that?" of for to tell 'ee the trenth, 20, I were na lenkin!"
Here followeth Mr. Skerty's statement, which, so tar as mere accuracy is concerned, is, I beheve, to be depended upon.

N. D.

N. D.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

Sports,
Chacara Dulley, 12th October, 1895.
Throwing the cricket boll: C. W. Miller, F. Sparks, H. Batber, C. B. Mawson, F. S. Spers, A. Normanton, Result: 1st A. Normanton, 96 yards; 2nd H. Barber, 93/2 yards.

High jump. Dr. Baumegardner, H. Lore, Mic.

High jump: Dr. Baumgardner, II. Inge, Miranda, Crowther Smith. Result: 1st Miranda, 4 feet 91/2 inches

lett 9/5 inches.

Three-legged race: Result: 1st W. Cory and Voris; 2nd H. Barber and R. Normanton.

100 yands full race. A grand race won on the tape. (1st lent) 1st F. Sparks; 2nd S. Crowthet. Smith. (2nd heat) 1st C. Miller; 2nd J. C. Blacklock; 3rd C. B. Mawson (lastest luser). (Final heat) 1st F. Sparks; 2nd J. C. Blacklock. Boys race: (Final) 1st D. Rowlands; 2nd A. Boyes.

Quarter mile flat race: (Final) 1st F. Sparks, won easily; 2nd H. Barber.

Long jump: 1st C. E. Hainsworth, 17 feet 6 in.; 2nd Miranila, 17 feet 4/2 in. Egg und spoon race! (I'inal) 1st A. Wysard, the only man who finished,

120 yards members flat race: (Final) 1st F. Sparks; 2ml J. C. Blacklock. Another grant race; Sparks running is excellent style and winning by a few inches.

Girls race: 151 Minetva Manjier; 2nd Anna Manjier

Murdle race: (120 yards) 1st C. E. Hainsworth; 2nd F. Kealman.—Hainsworth cleared his hundles cleanly and won with a bit to spare. Pole jumps: 1st H. Inge, 7 feet 4½ in.; 2nd J. Fraser, relired hurt.

Obstacle race : Ist C. E. Hainsworth; 2nd W.

Taylor. Sack race: W. F. Rule and C. Miller ran a dead heat.

Wheelbarrow race: Isl F. Sparks and W. Tay-r; 2nd F. Kealman and C. L. Stock. Consolation race: 1st C. Hank.

Mrs. Lupton presented the prizes. Judger: Lamiere and Jack Skerry. Starter: J. H. Wood. Timekeeper: C. Walker,

J.

Clerks of the course: S. Boyes, C. Bauelt and Sutherland.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The premium on gold is slowly creeping up in Buenes Arres, the quotation yesternlay being 330. The thieves in Buenos Aires have lately been robbing the tombs in the Chacarita ceme-

neen romang the tomos in the Chacarita Ceme-tery,

—Troubles have again arisen in the Argentine province of Corrientes and another revolutionary attempt is feated,

The expuriation of Argentine sheep has been checked, brease if even one of a flock is found to be afficient with seab im arriving at the shipping purt, the whole flock is rejected.

part, the whole flock is rejected.

—The interventor in Santiago del Estero, Argentina, has tembered his resignation, because, with his present limited powers, he cannot overcome the passive resistance of the legislature.

—Late papers from Manteviden state that the duel between Easign Callonha and an Argentine officer some time ago, over the Chilian question, was a goos deception. No such duel was ever fangit, Callonda is now in Chili receiving the plaunits of his Chilian admiters.

—Another latch of Sonath volcuous for Callonda.

plandits of his Chilian admiters.

—Another latch of Spanish volunteers for Cuba, 315 from Baenos Aires and 47 from here left yesterday in the San Fernando, which also hopes to pick up some 300 or 400 more in Rio Janeiro. The enthusasm on this necasion was not so great as on the first. —Montevideo Times, Oct. 11.

—The muster of justice cannot induce any law-yer to be judge of Neuquen; the salary is only \$500 a month, and it takes 14 days to reach the capital. We shall not have good judges or good law until the office of judge is made one of high dignity, with ample remuneration.—Buenos Aires Herald.

Meraid.

—President Uriburn having suftered a dangerous relapse, his physiciaus have counseled a suspension of all work for a month or two, which time he should pass in the camp. During his absence the government will devalve upon the president for the Senate, ex-Pesitient Roca. A decree to this effect was published on the 26th inst.

was published on the 26th inst.

—Sunlight is fortunately beyond the reach of
the municipality, or donktless they would propose
to tax it. As this is ont of their power, they propose to tax shale, that is to say street awnings. If
they had any sense they would offer a premium to
every house putting an awning over the footpath,
and thus the streets would be much pleasanter in
summer.—Montevidee Times.

—The converse as de Mandale.

stummer.—Montevideo Times.

—The cruiser 25 de Mayo left on a voyage of instruction yes teaday; she is going to the Cape of Good Hape, so that her defects, if any, will be alisenvered, and the young officers will gain some much-needed experience. The navy must continue to be an artificial institution until the nation has a mercantile matine, which it ought to have, with its long line of exast.—Buenos Aires Herald, Oct. 11.

with its long line of const.—Photons Airce Hendal, Oct. 11.

Oct. 11.

Oct. 11.

Oct. 12.

Oct. 13.

Oct. 14.

Oct. 14.

Oct. 15.

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Oct. 16.

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Oct. 16.

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Oct. 17.

Oct. 18.

Oct.

tons; 1894, 26,584 tons.

—The potato crop in Mar del Plata has been an excellent one during the current year, and the exports by train up till Sept. 27th have comprised 4,056 tons, valued at \$68,715. The majority of these have been sent to the province of Sonta Fé for seed. The extent of land set asnet or to the province of Sonta Fé for seed. The extent of land set asnet 35,000 tons. The average selling price on the field is \$55 conts. The average selling price on the field is \$55 conts.

—The saladerists and extensions of the

per 10 klos.—Actievo, Iluenos Aires.

—The saladeristas and estancieros of the Oriental republic are in a state of alarm at the recent decision of the Chamber in Rio de Janeiro to raise the tax on preserved ment to 150 reis. On receiving the news the Itolsa was much ularmed and a userting was hastily called the several of the leading saladictistas approaching the President to request his intervention in the reduction of the tax. The President of the camma de convercio and a long tall with the uniaster of foreign affairs and a telegram was sent to Dr. Carlos Castro, the equesculative in Rio.—Times, Bienos Aires.

—A cump contemparare thus humpers which

requesculative in Rin.—Timer, Buenos Aires.

A camp contemporary this humorously describes a favorite pucess of sanggling tobace on the frontier. The requisites are:—1. Several kilos of tohace (on surally).

Baly's chiles.

The bend of a linek hill. 4. A colored woman. The baly's clothes are conveniently wrapped round the tohace, the foll's head is adjusted in the proper place, and the colored woman, classing the fictions infant to her more or less anoty lossem, builtly warks through the revenue guards, exchanging a few words of coarse hatter, the frontier is passed and—the trick is done. Now, Inwever, the guards are getting usapicious of the trick and insist on examining the infant to see if its body consists of black fiels and blood which is not excisenite, or of black tobacco which is.—

Montevillo Times, Sept. 26.

The new minister of war and marine is making a clean sweep of abuses. He has just apprinted a committee to extinine the hooks and stores of the commissary of the say, for it is stated in the elegree approbating the commister that narge quantity of stones purchased from Franchon and Co. in April last and doly paid for appear by the bunks to have been delivered, while, in fact, they have remained in the possession of the sellers, and that actually the government has since again houself and paid for a portion of the same gould? Autother instance of mal-administration is afforded by the fact that none of the early regiments have a proper animher of horses, and one of them, the 5th, two actually one at all has only 100 miles!—
Broos clies Herald.

—It would seen that the headcasters seef of

Branes Aires Westal.

—It would seem that the heatparters staff of the army have decided to pick out 12 of our most promising young officers and send them to Germany to join the army there with a view to finishing their training. The idea is good, The 12 young men will be picked out soon and sent to Germany cally next year. Four of each arm of the service will be sent. The government should send about too. However, 12 is better than mutting as a beginning.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires. But will this supplementary training be enough? I non rupnion they oung offerer should be pucked in a much greener stage—say at three years of age—so that his training might begin at the proper time. An untrained child will generally make an undisciplined man.

—In an official report to the state department

ally make an undisciplined man.

—In an official report to the state department at Washington, Minister Buchanan gives the following statistical information in regard to the flour milis of Argentina;—"Some idea of the impuriance of the miling industry of this country can be gathered from the fact that there are 419 mills, of which 279 are first class, 18 second class and 122 third class. These 419 mills are capable of turning out 1,345,040 tons of first quality flour per annum, for which they would require 2,000,000 tons of wheat. The quality of the Argentine flur is exceedingly good, as in the 1889 Paris exhibition they obtained a grand price, two guid neitals and several silver metals. It now remains to be seen if the millers have sufficient influence to make themselves heard, and thus remeily the defects which are killing a splendid industry."

which are killing a splendid mulnstry."

—General Campps, chief of police, was invited to portake of a large dose of "humble pie" yesterday. He was invited in attend at the ministry of war. On entering, he volubly explained that the reports current of the statements he had made with regard to the minister were informed, etc. The minister stopped him short and policely informed him that he wanted me explanations whatever and had use ely called him in order to inform him that inasmuch as his pusition of chief of police was incompatible with those of chief of the 1st brigale of the national guards, and of member of the war commission, he had decided to relieve him entirely of the thotes pertaining to it. The chief of police swallowed the dose with as good a grace as possible and withdrew to digest the "humble pie" at his leisure.—Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 19.

—Dr. Bermein's latest scheme is one for trans-

at his leisure.—Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 19.

Dr. Bermeju's latest scheme is one for transporting reconsided criminals to Tierra del Enegro, where they are to be set to work in the guvernment sawmill, or in pattoral industries un government and the second of a highway has been found very valuable. At the root of all schemes like this generally lies the lesire to get rad of criminals, which usually means an attempt to saulte other people with the resonability. We do mit know that the honest settlers in Forra del Fuego, who are a miscrably small number compared with thuse on the Chilian sine, will welcome the prospect, but it must be said in justification of ministers in this country that they have never shown the smallest disposition to favor or protect the lonest settler in that remote spot.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The figures recently published regarding the

favor or project the lonest settler is flast remote spot.—Review, Bienos Aires.
—The figures recently published regarding the Argentine army hear choquent tribute to the inflatences of the war scare. The full strength of the army for this year, according to the official estimates, was 11,479 men; for next year this will be raised to 17,562, a truly enormous increase. The accession to power of 5r. Villanueva as war minister, has, however, led in the discovery of common beakages; and moder his energetic administration means will no doubt be found to correct very much of this. He has already introduced economics amounting to over \$2,000,000, and this only by way of a heginning; it is smeerely to be hoped that he will remain long enough in his present post to effect the reforms he sees to he necessary; the vested interests are an about very strong, and he old i eigine will not be nysel without a struggle, but for the moment we are on the crest of a wave of reform that may garry wa lar. At any rate the clarmist party will surely be satisfied with the increase of strength which we have noted; certainly more could not have been looked for, and probabily less would have sufficed.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The collapse of Dr. Tagle in the Senate on 158.

more could not have been looked for, and probably less would have sufficed. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—The collapse of Dr. Tagle in the Senate on 1st inst, is most amusingly described by our contemporary ETTempo in its issue of 2nd inst, and the name of that Curdobése gentleman should go itom to posterity, coupled with that of Senatur Pielleginit, as the stannch upholders of the gaucho banking which has should the country with little more than worldless paper, and threatened to cure the consequences of their fatal cross on the humo mathic principle of similar similibus curature, by new issues. One example of Dr. Tagle's financial reasoning is sufficient to show his utter incompetence, and it is most discouraging to commercial men to think that they should be governed financially by men of similar incapacity. Last year the distillers had to pay a tax of 15 cents per litte of alcohol produced, and were allowed to pay in bills of thirty days with a discount of 2 per cent, for each This year the tax is doubled and Dr. Tagle's financial acumen prompts him to declare solemnly in the national senate that, therefore, the discount for each should be doubled. As a financial our seguitar this would be hard to beat, and even Argentine legislatos could not be misled by it and Dr. Tagle was, in vingar pallance, promptly sat upon. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—We learn, with much pleasure, that the Southern railway have becreased their annual subscription to the funds of the Bridst Brayfield for this year from £50 to £100, presumably in view of the largely increasing work, those by this valuable institution. We that the adminishle example thus set by the Southern railway will be bollowed by uther wealiby Braglish corporations, and that we may have the pleasure of recording further increased input to the Hospital bands before the end of the year. —Times, Buenos Aires.

like year. — Timer, Binnor Aires.

— There is no necessity for any extended diseases sion of the Romero project for the consolidation of the delit, national and provincial. The plan is probably as good a one as any which has for its ubject a composition with the creditors of the republic, for this is precisely what it is. The republic confesses that it is insolvent and unakes an offer to its creditors which will be accepted, for the simple reason that the credit ors know that undung better can be housed for. Having confessed that the nation is insolvent, the project proceeds to assume the producial debts amounting to \$13,26,659 guld which in no sense helong to the nation to pay, so that this assumption is a swindle of those who are creditors of the action. This part of the project is sammefully dishouest, and gives a character to the entire transaction which is discreditable to the republic. If a similar act were done by a secclant would deserve to be. — Buenor Aires Hernal — We have received two numbers of an suppre-

he would deserve to he. Between Aires Heratil.

—We have received two numbers of an unpretentions periodical called Neugreen, published in Chos-Malal the capital of the Neugreen territory. From the contents of this journal we notice that there is an increased activity in mindig, and that a nugget of fifty granuses of gold has been found at the Milla Michieo washings, which nugget has, by the hy, according to one or two of our colleagues, grown to five hundred granmes turing the transit of the stary to Buenos Airos. They have had 17 centimetrees of snow in the Chos-Malal district, which has apparently caused great improvement in the state of the camps. We shall be interested to see what the dwelters in that distant territory will imige to be the effect of the extension of the Great Southern sailway. Will it cause the influx of a great ming population from abroad such as flouid some of the Western States in the sixties, and if sn, what will be the effect upon the country greenally and Neuquen in particular? There is no doubt that gold and other minerals abound in our Cordilleras, but the pomeer population necessary for their exploation has not yet arrived. Let us hope that railway extension will bring it, for however rough and lawless in itself, its fillimate effect cannot but be gond for Argentina. — Review, Binenos Aires.

### The Rio News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the duity coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 29th, 1895.

It must be clear to the government that the custom-house is the principal source of its revenue, and must continue so for many years to come. We have already spoken of the influence which a protective tariff tariff will exercise on this income, tending to diminish it in direct proportion to the amount of protection afforded to national industries. In addition to this theorem amonat of protection attoraged to national industries. In addition to this there are other diminishing causes, of which we now wish to speak, and these are to be found in the enstom-house itself, in the methods employed in the collection of the tax. Whenever the costs of an imported article, not a necessity, become excessive and the formalities attending its introduction be-come insufferably vexatious, the trade in that article will naturally decline and the revenue derived from it will diminish. From a revenue point of view, therefore, it is desirable to keep the cost of the article within the consumers' reach, and to avoid all restrictions and obstacles which tend diminish importation. This, we regret to say, is not done in the custom-houses of Brazil. Needless and vexatious restrictions

are imposed, arbitrary decisions enforced, and protests are made costly and difficult.

There is no such idea as that of encourag-Incre is no such tidea as tract or encourage, ing commerce, the source of all this revenue, nor of protecting the merchant, nor of rendering justice. The animus and practice of the average customs official are those of treating the merchant as a criminal, or as a man engaged in a reprehensible traffic man engaged in a representative ramman and of extorting from him all that circumstances will permit. Instead of assisting him, everything is done to annow him and to diminish his profits. And all this not-withstanding the clear fact that much of this contraction of the contraction of the contraction. the wealth of this country and a very great the wealth of this country and a very great part of its revenue depends upon commerce! A few of the means employed to harrass him will serve to illustrate our meaning. The frequent changes in the tariff tend to confuse classifications and the employment continse classifications and the employment of unsuitable examiners (conferents) affords opportunities for grossly unjust and burdensome decisions, from which all protests are discouraged. This leads to arbitrary classifications and very often to unextractions. pected additions to the duties imposed. In many cases the classifications of yesterday are ignored and reversed, merely to suit are the whins of the examiner. The imposition of fines for differences in weight is another fruitful source of complaint, against which protest after protest have made. It is known that goods moisture while in deposit, but this is made moisture while in deposit, but this is made to serve against the importer, and he is fined for what nature and official delays have conspired to do. Most vexatious of all, however, are the delays which are encountered in the custom-house. We have now reached that point where the examiners do just what they please. They arrive at half past ten, eleven or twelve; they smoke and gossip; they go out for coffee, or to attend to private business; they do anything but attend to their regular duties and then they go away at two o'clock. and then they go away at two o'clock, Our dispatcher once carried a dispatch in his pocket for a month waiting an oppor-tunity to get a certain examiner's signature. These men are always out, they hardly do an honest hour's work during the day, and yet so influential are they that no one dares complain. The minister of finance must that these practices inflict heavy and know that these practices indict neavy and needless costs upon commerce and must eventually prejudice the revenue. It is neither just nor honorable that these things should go on. They are ruining the port of Santos, they are driving up-country merchants to seek other potts than Rio de Lanciro. Heav are compelling Rio Grande Janeiro, they are compelling Rio Grande importers to dispatch their goods in Rio de Janeiro, and they are disorganizing the whole service and discrediting the country.

In a telegram of the 24th, designed to commemorate the 7tst anniversary of the independence of Sergipe, Col. Valladão tenders his compliments to the press of Rio de Janeiro, "as one of the most powerful fac-tors in the greatness of Brazil." As one of ders his compliments to the press of Rio de Janeiro, "as one of the most powerful factors in the greatness of Brazil." As one of the dozen, or more, journals of this city arbitrarily and illegally suspended by Col. Valladao in 1893, during the despotic reign of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, we take peculiar pleasure in acknowledging the compliment thus tendered. As the chief of police of the Dictator, Col. Valladao in the considers it one of the "most powerful factors in the greatness of Brazil," is of contreal little surprising, for in those days the press manifested nothing but weakness, and the colonel's appreciation was artfully concealed. As for the greatness of Brazil, "is of contreal colonel's appreciation was artfully concealed. As for the greatness of Brazil, "is of my the feet of powerful factors in which many newspapers—these "powerful factors in our national greatness! — were suspended by the orders of Col. Valladao is trying a little irony on us; perhaps he wishes us to know how politely sarcastic he can beat our expense. And to show him how fully we appreciate the compliment, we not fight with Mannlichers, but with pens—ta and our expense. And to show him how fully we appreciate the compliment, we not fight with Mannlichers, but with pens—ta and powerful we really are. We do not fight with Mannlichers, but with pens—ta and powerful we really are. We do not fight with Mannlichers, but with pens—ta and powerful we really are. We do not fight with Mannlichers, but with pens—ta and powerful we really are. We do not fight with Mannlichers, but with pens—ta and powerful we really are. We do not fight with Mannlichers, but with pens—ta and powerful we really are. We do not fight with Mannlichers, but with pens—ta and powerful we really are. We do not fight with Mannlichers, but with pens—ta and powerful we really are. We do not fight with Mannlichers, but with pens—ta and powerful we really are. We do not fight with Mannlichers, but with pens—ta and powerful we really are. We do not fight with Mannlichers, b

others will prove recreant and desert our ranks, the boys and the soldiers will laugh and jeer at us for our disorderly array and Inoffensive looking weapons—but we are in the stringgle to stay, my dear sir, and we are sure to win. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." We shall not only win our victory, but we shall make it a crushing one. We have in our lands the power to make public opinion, to educate public sentiment, to overthrow oppression and injustice, to elevate morals and create new systems, to make history. We are powerful, colonel—
"most powerful for the greatness of Brazil." Personally we have suffered insult and heavy loss through your peculiar apprecia-tion of us—but we let that pass. Others tion of us—but we let that pass. Others will doubless recognize the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon us, and some may perhaps be even willing to reimburse us for all we have lost; but in the meantime it is sweet to feel that you now appreciate us as you never did before, and that you recognize our strength. The 7 tst anniversary of Sergipe's independence fills us with many placing, sensations, calonal, and was one. pleasing sensations, colonel, and we cor-dially join you in complimenting the state over which you preside, without election and by military force; but it is nothing, we assure you, beside the feelings called up by the fact that we are now within a few weeks of the second anniversary of your famous order suspending the publication of this paper "until further orders." And you for-And you forgot to give these "further orders," colonel, and somehow we were left out in the cold for one whole year, anable to do one single thing for the "greatness of Brazil," which you seem to have so much at heart! The independence of Sergipe and the suppression of independent newspaper comment, do not harness well together, we fear, but we know that you mean well, and that you recognize our power, so we pass that also. In the time to come, stronger and abler hands will guide the harmless looking steel nibs which we are now apparently wielding to so little effect, and you can then count upon just weight and measure for the part which you weight and measure for the part which you have played in protecting and fostering the "greatness of Brazil." And the record, colonel, nolwithstanding your tardy repentance, will be little to your credit. We are colonel, nolwithstanding your tardy repent-ance, will be little to your credit. We are truly sorry for it, we must confess, but the responsibility and choice will rest with those who will have a clearer appreciation of what truly concerns the greatness of Bra-zil than we of the present day can have. And of all the problems they will have to salve colonel, not one of them will be beld solve, colonel, not one of them will be half as perplexing as this—how you could have had the hardshood to formally and publicly compliment those whom you have so griev onsly injured !

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES

said the speaker, to read and understand the laws of the states, so that he cases like the present he may know which is the legitinate gaven mean. If the leath of Ilis Excellency permitted him in the read of the leath of the legitinate gaven mean. If the leath of Ilis Excellency permitted him in the read of the see that the senate over which Bardo de Gerenado presides up just as legitinate as Gov. Rulrigges Lima. The right of intervention in the affairs of the states in coll intended merely to hold gavernors in office, but is ather intended as a safety valve, without which the oppressed neople well be forced to resort to revolution. The legislative and indicate y hand, and as smedic consideration as the executive and consequently their demands on the federal authorities should be daily knonced. He hoped that the notion would be adopted, so that the President may have an apportunity of explaining to Congress and to the nation his reasons for refusing the assistance for which Bardo Geremondo has asked. Depair Eduardo Ramos claimed that the party to which Bardo de Camearry belongs has a large majority in Bahia, and assetted that the senate of which Bardo de Geremondo has asked. Depair Eduardo Ramos claimed that the party to which Bardo de Camearry belongs has a large majority in Bahia, and assetted that the senate of which Bardo de Geremondo has asked. Depair Eduardo Ramos claimed that the party to which Bardo de Camearry belongs has a large majority in Bahia, and assetted that the senate of which party which is now asking the fedicard government to interfere in Bahia had last year vehemently protested against intervention in the affalrs of the state. The bill for dividing the country into 8 hanking districts with an agricultural lank in each, was voted in 1st discussion. The Chamber visted an annual pension of 2,4005 for each of the five daugiters of the late Marshal Floriano Peixonnille reacted of the party the bill for each of t said the speaker, to read and understand the laws

Not augusters of the fire Marsian Formul Fers.

Oct. 22.—In the Senate the marine and war committee reported against the bill from the Chamber of Dennies for readmitting the addets who had leen expelled from the military school. Senator Virgilio Damasio said that he had spoken with the President in reganl to the political situation in Bahia. The President had telegraphed to Banade Genemonto that he did not consider himself authorised to interfere, since there had heen no disturbance of public urrier. He had suggested that those who considered themselves aggived should apply for retriess to Congress. Both houses of Congress adjourned in token of respect for the memory of Senatur Juaquim Felicio dos Santos, who died at Diamantina on the 21st mst.

Oct. 23.—Sanate.—Senatar Francisco Machailo

of Congress aquotines in toreits in teapers for inmemory of Senatus Jusquain Felicio dos Santos, who
died at Diamantian on the 21st mst.

OCT. 23.—Senate.—Senatar Francisco Machailo
spoke on the question of the houndary between
Brazil and Bitish Guiana. Senator Moraes Barros,
speaking against peusions, said that the public delt
int Brazil, as far as known, is 1,590,000,000500.

The Senate failed to sastain the amendment to the
faill hom the Chamber of Depulies for an appropriation of 2,006,1358872 for the immigration service. The bill for granting three loiteries to the
Cruz dos Militares brotherhoud was rejected. The
bill regulating the promotion of judges of the evil
and cruninal court was voted in 2nd discussion.
Several peusion bills were vated. The committees on justice and legislation, manine and war,
and finance reported agoinst the bill for granting
200,000\$000 to Almiral Jerunymo Gonçalves.—
Chamber of Depulies.—Depuly Paulino Jimior
moved to postione the debate on the Sergipe question. Depuly Menezes Prado spoke on the question. Both and argued to prove the nullity of Col.
Valladdo's election. The deficiency appropriation
of 1,200,000\$ for paying arrears of inheliteiness to
the Companish Unida Sorcalana and Huana was
voted in 1st discussion. The Chamber adopted
Depuly Zana's motion to ask for information in
regard to the existence of two state governments
in Bahia.

voted in 1st discussion. The Chamber adopted Depuly Zauda's motion to ask for information in regard to the existence of two state governments in Bahia.

Oct. 24.—Senale.—Senator Vicente Machado moved to ask for information in regard to the appropriation of 300,000,000 on the state in Goyaz. Senator Lete e Otitica said that the motion was perhaps even more imparchat than its author had supposed, for it brought up before the Senate the whole financial question. It is necessary, he said, show the world that in Brazil the period of extravagance has definitely ended and that the present guvernment is resolutely hent on impriving the disastrons financial situation, which it had received from the late administration, and on avoiding in future hlunders similar to those which had led to such calamitious results. He was in a position, he stated, to inform the Senate that within a few days the budget committee would lay before the house a complete, unreserved and exhaustive description of the financial situation, of the country. Isak of Ladario censured the minister of marine for having hought unnecessarily 800,0005000 worth of powder and for failing to take care of that powder after budying it. Senator Ceellon Rodriques, in speaking on the military eadets' bill, said that Deputy Glyceto's party has degenerated into a mutual insurvantae company against free elections. He believes, he asserted, hat there is a secret compact between that deputy and Juho de Castillos for the eventual separation of the states of S. Paulo, Paraná, Sauna Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul from the rest of Brazil. The bill for readmitting the endets expelled from the military school was rejected by a vote of 26 to 17. The Senate voted in grid discussion deficiency apprepriation of 265.226/8to for the department of intervention. If Congress declares in the motion was received, consented to withdraw it. Deputy França Carvalho movel to close the detate, but, in view of the many protests with which the motion was received, consented to withdraw it. Dep

wole against it, because he helieves in the Intervention of the executive. He regrets, he salt, that the Prevident takes no interest in Pernamhoro and he fears that this indifference to the excesses that are committed by petty literators will be the ruin of the country. Deputy Paullao Junior said that, if the de facto governor of Sera gipe has with the sustained of seleral troop-overthrown the legitimate authorities of the state and established a dictorability, it is the dary of the feeleral government to betterere and revtablish a expresentative government. Deputy Carlos Jorge spoke on affairs in Alagnas, which, he said, have no political significance. Deputy Torquard Moreira moved to inquire how much money Banda of a Ladato had teceived had what he had eccomplished as minister to China.

Oct. 25.—Nende.—The Senate rejected the motion of Senator Vicente Alacha lo in legard to the special appropriation of 300,000 800 for the state of Goyat.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Thoman Deliam, Arthur Ries, John Lopes and Glycerio warmly protested against certain remarks, made by Senator Coelha Surligues, which they considered decognotory to the Chamber of Deputies.

Deputy Hanling Innuir defended the pint committee's hall on intervention in Sergipe. Deputy Hanling Innuir defended the pint committee's hall on intervention in Sergipe. Deputy Hanling Innuir defended the pint committee's hall on intervention in Sergipe. Pepty Hanling Innuir defended the pint committee's hall on intervention in Sergipe. Pepty Lamounier Godofic flux movel to recennait the bill in order that the committee might report on the three substitute bills of Deputies.

Lamounier Godofic flux of Deputies.—Pepty Lamounier Godofic and Deputies were present. At the chard desisted from the attempt in put the motion of Deputies and the formation of the delay of the provided provided the committee. Deputy Proceeding the formation of the delay of the provided pr

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The painter Parreiras has sold many of his stores to Campinas.

-There were 246 deaths in Pernambuco during the last fortnight in September, of which 27 were

It is stated that the place of eilior in chief of the future monarchist paper in S. Paulo has been offered to Dr. Carlos de Laet.

-Cases of small pox have been reported from Bananal, S. Paulo, and the state authorities have taken measures to isolate them.

—On the Madeira river Major Gentil da Costa, a rich merchant, has hired 100 Mundurucu Indians for the purpose of making war on the Parlinin.

—A village near the lown of Moura, on the Rio Negro, was recently attacked by Janapery Indians, who killed three persons and carried off their bodies bodies

—The Gazetinha of Uberaba publishes a letter from Uberabinha stating that the postoffice at that place has delivered no journals to subscribers are American. since August 24.

At Santos the small pox hospital has been closed, the epidemie having been fortunately extinguished. While open it received 14 patients, of whom only 2 died.

In S. Paulo the house of the equitalist José Manael Fonsea was entered some nights ago by burglars and robbed of clothing, jewelry, money and papers, all valued at 60,000\$.

ami papers, all valued at 60,000\$.

—A telegram of the 22nd inst, from Pará slates that one of the Brazilians who lind been made prisoners at Amaph has arrived there Irom Cayene, the other two having returned to Amapá.

—In the state legislature of Rio de Janeiro on the 22nd inst. Depuly Augusto Malta introduced a bill authorizing the president of the state to expend 9,000,000\$ with the introduction of 30,000 immigrants from the Cannry Islamis, Azores, Madeira and Cape Verde. Would it not be well to expend a part of this sum on the Jacobins first, as an insurance against risks?

—In the state legislature of Ria tle Janeho there are two bills for establishing an afficial journal, in one of these bills the cost of the plant is estimated at 200,000\$ and the aunual expenditure at

opposes.

A man said in he 130 years old died some days ago at Aragnary, in the state of Minaes Geraes. It would be well to have these reports attested, as the majority of them are based in the vagnest information.

A telegram of the 26th inst. from Bahia states that the little town of Catuque has been completely itestroyed by bandits, who, to the number of 300, now threaten to attack Conquista, which is defended by any 14 pulicemen.

The American enter Spray, with which Capt, Joshna Sloenn is making a voyage around the world, has created quite a sensation in Pernauluo. The Spray is the smallest vessel that ever titled to circumnavigate the glotte.

theit to circumnavigate the globe.

Our exchanges announce the death at Diamantina, Minas Geraes, al Dr. Felicio dus Santos,
a prominent writer and politician of the compie,
During the last ten years of the empire he was one
of the most influential men in that province.

of the most influential men in that province.

Although the gubernational election has not yet been held in S. Paulo, "Gen." Campos Salles, the would lie fitter governor, is said to be already organising his calinet. Evidently the general is what the Americans call a little too previous.

We shall welcome the alvent of one or more well-eithed monarchist papers in the provinces, further with the help to keep the expublicans in order. The hest republican government is to be found where there is strong and vigorous opposition.

—In Maceiù on the 22ml inst, there were serious distundances caused by fights between pol cenner and soliders. It is stated that one coloctement and me soliders were killed and several womaled. Many commercial establishments closed their doors.

—A Part betgerann of the 23rd inst. contradicts

jobecman and me soldier were killed and several wonnied. Many cummercial establishments closed their doms.

—A Park telegram of the 23rd inst. contradicts the streament made in Congress by Minister Carlos de Carvalha and asserts that the English have occupied Brazilian territory on the border of British Guiana ever since 1882. It would seem rather late to kick up a row just naw.

—If the telegrams are to be believed the stration in Sergipe has become simply intolerable. An Arnajit telegram of the 23th says that 18 persons had been arrested in Lanagerias for walking in the street after 8 p. m. Some verse besten and others were annued by harding conta put on their necks. In S. Christován the public commandard rorbered the fiscal of the talaceri ax to shave off his heard. It must be a beaufied government where sach perty brannies are permitted, and it is mustaprising that Cal. Vallada Soloud Call upon the outside world to join him in celebrating the 71st answersiany of Sercipe's independence, so winderfully protected and anginetad by rejubbean rule!—It is stated that Gov. Barboas Lina; is working to secure the election of his secretary Julio de Melha as his successur in the state government of Personalhuco. It appears, burever, that a majority of the past that supposition to Julio de Melha as his successur in the state government of Personalhuco. It appears, burever, that a majority of the past that supposition to Julio de Melha, and that if the succeeds in carrying the election of Senator Conduct and Anago and offers lathous Lina a sent in the Senate ich will give Coula de Arajo the government of the Chamber of Deputtes, will present inuself as a candidate in opposition to Julio de Melha, and that, if he succeeds in carrying the election. Bathosa Lina eclines, Rasa e Silva's border, José Marcellion, is mentioned in connecion with the office of feutening operator. All these teleprist, however, have heen contradicted.

—A Maccé de legram of the earth to the Jornal de Commercion in regard to the recent conflicts.

purts, however, have been contradicted.

—A Mace'o telegram of the 27th to the Jornal da Commercio in regard to the ievent endfels there, gives a very anfavorable description of the situation there. The Jornal's corresponded says:

—'Of the actual situation it is impossible to give an idea by telegram; public order continues disturbed; all the hamilies have retired to the interior; business houses have been closed; the police force is in realiness in the harracks, awaiting the departure of the 26th (a hattalion of regulars) in order to continue their assaults; the press is without liberty; the people terrifiel; the order to the departure of the 26th unjustified." It is surely a situation which affords little satisfaction on any man who really has the interests of his country at heart. The professional politican is playing his game with a recklessness which will soon bring the whole country into a state of hopeless anarchy.

—The fighting between the police and the sof-

game with a recklessness which will soon Ding the whole county into a state of hopeless anarchy.

—The fighting between the police and the solutions in Alagons appears to have commenced on the 23rd, according to a telegrant to the Kio de Jaueiro, to soluters and policemen were killed and a large number with a large minimizer with the properties and policemen were killed and a large number with the first of the pulse force. A committee if ensigns of the 26th battalino of infantry called on the governor of the state and demanded that the police force should be dishanded. The national government issued onlers for part of the 14th battalino of infantry, stationed at Pentambuco, to proceed at once to Macelé, the capital of Alagons. This force, numbering 200 men under the command in Col. Madeiros, reached Macelé on the 24th at 11, 30 a, in. The police force and 26th hattalino of infantry retired to their barnacks. It is stated that the police was armed with dynamic bombis. Much exclicuted and the business houses, including printing offices, closed their dours. No journals were published on the 24th.

ions will be stationed at garrison towns under the temporary command of the respective ranking officers. All warrant ensigns who are unwilling officers. This order was telegraphed to kin Grande on the day on which it was issued and a clickhared. This order was telegraphed to kin Grande on the day on which it was issued and a telegraph cardio and the grander of the 20th and 31st locations and 60 cavalry belonging to the 6th regiment, had set out from logs for the 20th and 31st locations and 60 cavalry belonging to the 6th regiment, had set out from logs for the purpose of dishauding the Irregular government troops in the intelligent of the content of the content of the said. It is stated, for invatance, that on one occasion Gen. Galskin received the replication for \$3,000.000 and that on invest gating the matter he discovered that endly 30,0005000 was really the.

It is stated, for invatance, that on one occasion Gen. Galskin received the contentartial which is trying Santos Filho has disclused the fact that this officer was the interpret for furtaitishing supplies to his own trops. The one of the said of

tuning.
Congression Pedro Moacyr has gone to Porto
Alegie, where, it is said, he will take charge of the
Kepablica, orem of the politic aus who have separated from Castilhos.

#### Railroad Notes

—On account of the transition the Central rail-way twee 200,000\$ to the state treasing of S. Pauln,

Paun,

—An extension of the callway from Araraquara
in Riheidushiho, Sio Paulo, is projected. The
line will serve a rich collee district.

line will serve a rich coffee district.

—It is said that the Porth Alegre and Uruguay, and hoc (state property) has not drawn upon the custom-house for funds for a long time, its receipts being sufficient to meet running expenses.

—The government of the state of Kio de Janeiro has granted a chater to Carlus Frederico Castella Branco and Cero al Costa for Indibing a railway from Petropolis to the station of Jeronymo Mesquata an the Certal railway.

—The Morgana Values Comments and Costa Costa for the Certal railway.

—The Magyana Railway Co, opposes the claims of the Paulista Tailway to Indial a banch to Agua Venuella, and the superintendent of public works of the state of S. Paulis has instructed an engineer to accept the whether the purposed runte encroaches upon the privileged territory of the Magyana.

Another disistrates accident was averted on the Central, at Cascadara, yesterday afternoon. As a train was leaving the station an unknown person was seen to move the switches, turning the train upon the wrong track. The criminal of course made his escape. Without doubt many of the accidents constantly occurring are due to these criminal acts,

#### COFFEE NOTES

—The German steamer Buenos Aires, which sailed yesterday for Hamburg, carried a unte-worthy cargo of coffee, which aggregated 60,638 lags, of which 52.858 were ship of at Santos, and 7,780 at this port.

7,700 at this poit.

There are 263 coffee plantations in the municipality of Campinas, from which 600,000 arrolas of coffee have been gathered that this municipality will produce 1,500,000 arrolas later un.

#### COFFEE GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On the 23rd inst, the war department issued an order to the adjutant-general of the army, stating that, in view of the disarruing and disbandment of the revolutionary troops in Rio Grande and of the instructions for dishanding the irregular government troops, and in view, also, of the amusesty decree of the 21st inst, it cases to be necessary to maintain the army in Rio Grande on a war footing. Consequently on the 1st prox. the commanders of divisions and hrigades will be relieved of their commands and the officers and soldiers will cease to draw the additional pay to which they are entitled in time of war. The regiments and battal.

verted him tea plantations. The customs te-turns show that last year daily was paid on 42,196 lbs, of imported roasted coffee, 115,032 lbs, green coffee hears, 43,475 lbs, ground theory, and 42,706 lbs, chicary toots. These figures teach a lesson of encouragement to the first practical adventure in order growing in the colony for home consump-tion, without reekaning upon the ultimate henefit of a large export trade.

#### LOCAL NOTES

-The Aquidaban arrived at Brest on the 26th inst.

"The British gunbrat Acres returned from Cape Frio on the 23rd.

"The government has issued an exequator to Mr. Edward Bannaster, as British vice-consul at this port."

—It is announced that the celebrated launch Lucy is undergoing repairs and will shortly make its trial tip.

-The German steamer Paraguassi, which en-tered this post an Friday, made the trip from Pennanluco in \$2 homs.

-Why is the new president of the Banco da Re-publica called "general"? Is there no civic title good enough for a civilian?

good enough for a crystan r

The British cruiser Retribution returned to
port yesternlay after an extended cruise up and
down the coast from Illia Grande to Cape Fria.

-The 2nd assist intidelegate of the chief of police has asked for a warrant for the arrest of the cele-hated Dr. Antonio-the frequently arrested hotel -The Journal do Commencio calls attention to the

aluise of compelling national guards, who are de-tained for trifling offenses, tu enlist in the regular aimy amy. —It is stated that in the joint committee Deputy Beneficto Leite has reported a hill recognising Barão de Geremoabo as president of the Bahia

state senate

The Jornal do Commercio contradicts the report that national guards undergoing disciplinary punishments have recently been forced into the service of the regular analy.

One of our morning contemporaries very truly observes that Trimilad island is still in the same place, and is still surrounded with water. And why not let it remain so?

\*\*—From the 1st to 22ud inst. there were received at the Santa Barbara hispital 245 small-pox patients, of whom 44 were soldiers, 15 policemen, 10 sailors and 176 civilians.

10 sailors and 176 civilians.

—The many friends of Visconde de Caho Frio, who has been disent from the farcign office sonie time on account of illness, will be glad to hear that he is rapidly impruving.

—Small-pox is apparently still increasing. There were 15 deaths from it on the 24th and 83 during the week, not including those sent to Junipha. Is it not possible to do something to prevent the spread of outagion?

—Immediately after the promulgation of the

spread of outtagion?

—Immediately after the promulgation of the general annesty law, the minister of war issued orders for the release of all officers under an est, in his department, for causes connected with the revolt of September 6th.

—Last Wednesday José Antunio Villas Butas was arrested for having failed to deposit in a bank in conformity with the order of the competent court, the sum of 42,000\$ belonging to the bankrupt estate of Minanda & Villas Bons.

—Some days age the department of industry.

court, the sum in 42,0008 belinging to the bankrupt estate of Minanda & Villas Bons.

—Some days ago the department of industry
discovered that it owed 260 reis in that of foreign
affairs. In order to effect the payment it was
necessary to make use of two ministers, several
department clerks, a sheet of paper that cost 300
reis and an envelope.

—It must be admitted that the Senate did a good
stroke of work on the 24th inst. when it rejected
the bill for insinstating the insulvordunate cadets of
the military school. The services of these young
men will be of prore value to the country on some
coffee plantation or cattle range.

—A llacana telegram of the 25th amonomous the
loss of the Spanish dispatch bant Caridad off the
poit of Cardenas, Culia. This is the fourth wreck
the Spanish government has suffered since the hechanning of the Cultan revolt. It speaks poorly for
the skull of the Spanish naval officers.

—On Saturday last the Chamber rejected by a

the skill of the spanish navia offices.

—On Saturday last the Chamber rejected by a large majority the Senate bill authorizing intervention in Sergibe. The Chamber is willing enough to intervene when such intervention is favorable to Castilhus and other jacobin leaders, but when it is against one of them—well, that makes a difference!

The minister of finance has traitsferred to the city government a part of the grounds of the palace of Boa Vista, formerly belonging to the Emperor, for the purpose of licing used as a nursery for shade trees. But of what use can a nursery be as long as any man has a right to ent down the trees at pleasure.

as any man has a right to ent down the trees at pleasure.

—The Jamal do Commercio says that not only have no national guards been for cell into the regular army with the consent of their officers, but the latter have frequently protested against this violence. It appears, then, at all events, that national guards, against their will, have keen enlisted to the regular army.

—It has been argued in São Paulo that the paties taken there for trial on charges of counterfeiting can onto be tried there because the alleged offerse was committed in Rio de Janeiro. The attorney general and chief of police of this capital accordingly had a consultation on the 23d in regard to a trial of the accused in the courts here.

—The Baiao de Pedro Affonso sharply condemns the military authorities for their neglect in regard to vaccination. In his opinion the present epitenic of suallpox would have been brought more easily nuder control, if eare had I een taken in having the soldiers vaccinated. The proportion of cases in the police and military batracks would seem to confirm this assertion.

—Arouding ha recent inventory there are raw materials for the manufacture of munithms of war at Campinho deposits in the value of 1,500,005. It represents just that amount of money aunk, or hest, in interproductive miteral. The losses to the truth! through such employments of capital would go far toward eclieving the want and discress of which we hear su nuch.

tress of which we hear so much.

—Of the 350 callets whit maticulated at the military school in this city on May 13, 50 were trushed to Jass their examination, 20 were trunsferred in the Rio Grande and Cean's military schools, 60 have inhaimed leave in distence on account of being introduced with heribeit, and 22n one still attending the school. Those from S. Paulo and Minas have suffered most from beribeit.

heri.

A telegram from Montevideo states that Admiral Custodio de Mello will take passage on the 31s inst, on the steamer Donnbe, which is aunonneed to arrive here on the 5th prox. The admiral's friends are said to be making perparations to give him a curlial reception and it is reported, but probably without foundation, that the Jacobins are preparing for disorderly demonstrations on that occasion.

occasion.

There was a denilment at kilometre 43 on the Central on the 24th, which not only interrupted traffic but suspended the transportation of fresh beel fram Santa Cruz. In consequence of this om beel sniply on the 25th was very limited. The Javad calls attention to the inconvenience of having our municipal slangther-house so far away, and out heef supply so dependent upon the accidents on a leafly managed railway.

on a hally inninged railway.

The protocul agreed to between the minister of forcign affairs and the Argentine minister in regard to running the Misiones boundary line in accural with President Cleveland's decision, has been ratified by the Argentine Congress. It is expected that a joint commission will soon be sent to that territory in execute the work. We see that Barâu ite Capanema's name is mentioned as chief of the Brazilian commission.

A wise the confined from the Capanel of Suiter of of

of the Brazilian commission.

A priest has arrived from Rio Grande do Sul with a letter from his histop asking for donations for a proposed opplan asylum for children wha lost their parents duning the civil war. This charitable scheme deserves support, but it should be enlarged, since it provides for only a limited number of sufferers. Some provision should be made for the revolutionary soldiers who have been disabled and for families that have been reduced to pennity. pennı y.

made far the revolutionary soldiers who have feen disabled and for families that have been reduced to penny.

—We are glad to note that the Senate on the 24th primpily rejected the bill sent up from the Chanker reinstaing the calets of the military school for insuhoidination. There are some experiences which Congress can not afford to try, and the encouragement of insuhoidination in military schools is men of them. The cade thas no call to incide in nothice, nor to take any part in the partizant strife raging outside. He's leading earlier later as soldier by the government, and it is his first duty to obey orders.

—It was decidedly pointed and significant, that remark of Departy Vergne il Abren on the 21st inst. In opposing a mointon to inquire into the stituation in Bahia, he asserted that "no one pays the slightest attention to Barba de Genenalo, who is not recognised by the trougs, ty the local authorities, or by the federal government." The posph, of course, court for molling! The trougs and the office holders are the only parties concerned. These are the men who run the country, who determine its lot, who decide all matters in dispute!

—The residents of Larangeinas are complaining of the shay purguess which the nondicipal authorities are making in relaying the pavenients along the train line in that sulmt. The complaint, it should be said, is even more general, for delayed and neglected work of this character is to be found in every part of the city. The gas company is putting in new street-lamps, and wherever it is done the pavenient is taken up and icmains open sometimes for two or there mustiss. The monicipality does not allow the congranies, or any private person, to relay the paving stimes taken up (apparently to protect certain contractors), and the result is that the streets are always in the worst condition.

—The Jornal of the 24th called attention of the police to a poor woman who laid deen accus-

combition.

The Jornal of the 24th called attention of the police to a poor woman who had been accusatomed to sit in a thoroway in the Gonçalves Dias with a sleeping child in her arms, and ask alms from those passing. The Jornal thought the unbroken sleep of the child was unnatural. In a more general sense is there not something deserving attention in the custom of permitting beggars to solicit alms in the public streets? Many off them are so hideous and revolving that they ought to be kept out of sight. Vice and unisfortune usually hring these poor creatures to this condition, but with many it is a une cenary occupation which deserves sight repression. If than it is deserved left it be dispensed by the state, and let the cost the borne by the whole population. There is no need of having these wreeks of humanity constantly before our eyes.

—We are informed that on All-Souls' Day com-

need of having these wrecks of humanity constantly before our eyes.

—We are informed that on All-Souls' Day committees in I ladies will wisit the islands and the places on the mainland in which lie burded the badies of the recolotionists who were barbarously montdered after falling into the hands of the government forces. We believe that it is the intention of the ladies to cause, as soon as finds for this purpose are obtained, the remains of these victims of savage and undictive cruelty to be removed in the grounds near the Paquetà cemetery, in which were filled in battle and died of worms and disease during the revolution. We trust that the ladies will sneed in accomplishing this humane and praiseworthy object. It is probable that the buttal and dastardly crimes perpetraced under the cover of martial law will never occeive proper legal punishment, and it is consequently to be hoped, for the sake of the future welfare of the country, that people will in every possible way display their abhorrence of those crimes and their sympathy for the victims. The daily papers publish a bist of places to which ladies wishing to take pat in this meitorious work may send their names and addresses.

—It appears that the agistion in Congress over the calets expelled from the military school was merely a waste of time, since several months ago the government had decided to readmit those cadets, of whom 108 are already at the school and 300 have petitioned for landmarker. The government has asked for landmarker in the gard to the conduct of such of these cadets as are seving in the army, and at next year's matriculation they will have preference never all other applicants for admittance into the school.

#### NAVAL COURT.

Anaval court.

A naval court was held at the British consulategeneral on the 20th inst, to finguire into the loss of the British barque. Glenclane, of Post Glasgow, on the Transandlay coast in the 1 tith ult.

The count was composed of Win, Geo. Wagstaff, consul-general and president, Lieut. A. P. Davidson, R. N., of H. M. S. Acon, J. P. Gruzeller, master of ship North Stan, and George S. Gracie, master of ship Patkland, nembers.

The master, James Purter, and the first mate, Class. W. Walker, were exonerated from all blame, but the second mate, George Spiengel, was censured for not calling the master when the wind shifted. It appears that the second mate was in charge of the vessel when she stranded. The casualty is partly attributed to a strong north-westerly current which had been setting in two or three days previously.

The vessel was bound from Hamburg to Los Angelos, Cal., with a cargo of cement.

#### Business Notes

-The electric light plant at Maceió is furnished by the Brush Co.

—The winter has been very favorable in the northern states, owing to the alundant rains.

—The steamer Porto Alegre arrived Wednesday from Newcastle, a here it had undergone thor ough

repairs.

—There were 7,395 immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of September, of which 4,998 came from Genoa, Italy.

—The state government of Rio Grande do Norte bas keen empowered to contract for the establishment of paper and flour mills.

—The municipal chamber of Mandos has con-tracted for supplying the market of that city with beef at 1\$500 per kilo. The contract is for two

—At the beginning of next month the Largo de S. Francisco de Panla and Praco de Constituição will be lighted, as an experiment, with the Welsbach incandescent light.

The Jardim Bolanico company has been con-demued in the court of appeals on an action trought by the eas company because it lighted the Theatre Lyrico with electricity.

Theatro Lyrico with electricity.

—In view of the loss of the first beef intended for this city un Fishay, the Jonal to Commercio recommends the establishment of refrigerating deputs, where fresh ment may be kept in stock.

—The municipal council of Natal, Rio Grande do Noste, has fixed the prices of fresh heef at 800 reis per kilo without home, and 600 reis with hone. The prices of fish are fixed at 600, 500 and 320 reis per kilo.

—An inter-state exposition will be opened in

The prices of fish are fixed at 500, 500 and 320 reis per kilo.

—An inter-state exposition will be opened in Park on the 16th prox., the states of Amazonas, Park, Maranhān, Piauly and Cear's being represented. An exhibition of the products of testes on the content of the products of these states ongth to be highly interesting.

—During November it is expected that the Nord-deutscher Lloyds Bremen will send three large steamers here with emigrants. It is certainly a nistake in bring them so late in the cool season, unless they are destined for the southern states.

—The directors of the London and Brazilian Bank, Ld., have declared an interim dividend of 10s, per share, free of income-tax, for the hall-year ended July 31 last, being at the rate of to per cent. Per annum, payable on and after the 16th instant.

—The work on the exhibition building on Largo da Lapa is progressing rapidly, and we shall soon have the glided fetters of our new enslavement in place. As this exposition is designed solely to secure tartiff protection, the public will have a profound interest in its success.

—A contributor to the Jornal do Commercio on Sunday says that the pavers at work on the Run las Larangriens have received no pay for over four months. No wonder the work is progressing so slowly. If the city trens its employes in this manner, it can never expect good work.

—Among the arrivals from Montevideo on Satuday last, per French packet, were the follow.

—Among the arrivals from Montevideo on Saturday last, per French packet, were the following revolutionary leaders: Barão Piraghe, Pinto de Sa, Franco, Danasio, Vinhaes and Dr. Scabra. It is announced that Castolio de Mello will come up on the Danubé, which leaves Baenos Aires on the 31st inst.

—We are glad to note that the minister of in-terior and justice has approved the regulations drawn up for the new printing-office mounted by the general bureau of statistics. As this bureau never by any chance provides us with statistics, it may be assumed that the management of its printing-office will involve no great difficulties.

Telegrams from Para announce the return there of Mr. Reidy and the engineers of the survey for the Amazon caldle. The latter have left for Europe to bring uut the cable, which is now nearly completed. It is designed to lay the cable in December, so that by January 1st Manaos will be in the telegraphic communication with the outside world.

—The municipal council has passed an ordinacte, which has been sanctioned by the prefect, imposing a fine of 2005000 on every business, house found selfing problidited games. For a second offense, the license of the house will be cancelled. In case of establishments keeping open until 1 a.m., the license will be cancelled whenever disturbances occur, provided they become habitual. It is a control of the property of the paylor of the paylor of the property of the paylor of the property of t

-It may seem incomprehensible, but we should like to invite Senator Gomes de Castrols attention to the fact that lawsuits are an important Sector in the development of a people, and should therefore be encouraged, rather than taxel. If a man feels that his rights and privileges have been restricted, he should be encouraged to hing the matter before the courts. Some of ure most preclous rights have been secured in this way.

he should be encouraged to hing the matter he fore the courts. Sime of our most preclium rights have been secured in this way.

—The representative of the South American Cable Co, has petitioned the director of telegraphs for a wire on the state I ne director of telegraphs for a wire on the state I ne between Pernambuco and the southern fronter, to fielditate the transmistant of usessages to this expital and the River Plate. He also asks for a subsembly, or guarantee of interest on the capital employed in the cable. The director promises to expelite messages over the land lines, but declines to grant an exclusive wire.

—A special meeting of the shareholders of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, Limited, is called for the 31st instant, for the purpose of authorising the creating and issue of ordinary shares as a part to the extent of one-fourth of the existing ordinary share capital, in order to provide accommodation for native and fureign labor, as well as dwellings for the English mechanics and for the officers, and to meet further expenditure for machinery to deepen the shaft, sink in the loole, etc. The minery so raised will also enable the directors to pay off the lathibities of the company in Brazil, and to meet the short-talted bonds that tall due in 1895.

—Financal Aven, Oct. 3:

—The President of the United States has placed a large part of the consular service of that country under civil service rules. This is an important and praiseworthy step, and will go far towards Improving the service. Something more than one half of the consular applicants will have to pass examinations, which will cover: General education, including knowledge of languages, business training and experience; the country in which the Consular regulations, etc.

—Is addition to the unavoidable delays and expenses attending the dispatch of merchandise in his sort the term are a compared with those of vice-cossul or consular regulations, etc.

—Is addition to the unavoidable delays and expenses attending the dispatch of merchandi

—Ia addition to the unavoidable delays and ex-penses attending the dispatch of merchandise in this pot, there are many others which are avoid-able as well as condemnable. An instance of this his port, there are many others which are avoidable as well as condemnable. An instance of this came under our notice the past week. One of the steames of a certain New York line came up from the River Plate, bringing produce for this port. She called at Santos and waited there some time for coffee for New York, to the prejudice of her Rio cargo. To all applications for information as to the iate of arrival here, no defails response was given, as we know from personal experience. Finally we were alvised that the steamer would arrive Tuesday, and yet on Monday morning a steve-dore came in to let us know that the steamer was in, would discharge into lighters (contrary to our expectations) and to offer his service. A large consignment of maize, which was to have been landed out the quay, was evidently the oligict of this arrangement. As everyone knows the return commissions, etc., contected with the ligher service of this purt are not inconsiderable, and the consignee and merchant are not infrequently sacrificed through them. In order to make husiness for the stevedores the consignee of the maize on this steamer had an unexpected expense of about 3,0005 to meet, and we had a similar, though smaller, item of expense on a press received from Buenos Aures. Shippers will of course soon learn to avoid the steamship lines which thus sacrifice their customers.

#### THE U. S. & BRAZIL S. S. CO.

THE U. S. & BRAZIL S. S. CO.

Justice Beckman, in the Supreme Court chambers, yestenlay, heard an application made by Howard Van Sindren, lor the appointment of a referee to pass upon the accounts of Henry Winthron Gray as receiver of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. Counsel said that the company lailed in 1893. Its assets were, it is said, about \$2,500, while its liabilities were more than \$3,000,000. The only asset which the receiver had been able to impound was a subsidy of \$5,000 for carrying the United States mails. Claims had maly bees filed by creditors for \$180.000. Decision was reserved.—N. Y. Journal of Commerces.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

—Several municipalites in São Paulo have lately been making deposits in the state treasury toward securing new water works.

The September receipts of the Manaos custom-house amounted to 199,349\$303, against 277,041\$-709 in the same month of last year,

During the quanter ended September 30th the customs receipts at Ceará were 1,134,544\$599, against 844,212\$433 in the corresponding quarter of 1894.

The reported loans in Europe for the states of São Paulo and Minas Geraes, as reported by the Jornal's correspondent, are not materializing very rapidly.

rapidly.

The Amazonas state budget for 1895-96 fixes the receipts and expenditures at 8,400,4005. In the latter the sum of 3,919,0005 is appropriated for the conclusion of certain public works.

The Jernal do Commercie has been informed that the money in the treasury amounts at present to 25,000,000\$\$\text{Soo}\$00,000\$\$\text{Soo}\$00,000\$\$\text{Total the priving to get possession of the government again.}

and the second

—The deposits at the government's savings bank (Caixa Economica) in this city amounted in the nine moiths ended on the 30th lat. to 18.77, 235\$000 and the withdrawals to 16.739,718\$03. The total blance in favor of depositins amounted at that date to 30.433,777\$910.

at that case to 39,433,777\$910.

During the year 1893 free merchandise of the aggregate value (official) of 40,626,314\$980 passed through the custom-house of this port. A part of this was whilly free, while another part paid an expediente tax of 10 per cent. The amount collected for account of this tax amounted to 1,502,681\$728.

OS15728,

—It has been discovered that the appropriation of 4,700,000\$ for the payment of arrears of indebtechess of the government is in-afficient and it is supposed that 9,000,000 will be required for the purpose. It looks as though the government is afraid to ask at once for the full amount of its deficiencies.

deficiencies.

—The new municipal council of Mandos, Amazonas, on assuming office a short time since, found the municipal treasury in a very peculiar state. They lound cash to the amount of 6168, a counts in pay 120,000\$, and indemulfications to pay \$400,000\$. This record would unquestionably suit other manicipalities as well as Mandos,—The mint lass lost the plates of the government bonds issued in 1896 and, apparently unable or reproduce them, has asked for permission to make alterations in the bands of the government bonds issued in 1896 and, apparently unable or reproduce them, has asked for permission to make alterations in the bands of that siste whenever it may be necessare any reason to replace them. It is certainly very curious that plates so valuable could be so avoily lost. Would it not be well to investigate the melhods of unangement employed in that unpurtant public establi-dunent?

—One million eight hundred and ninety thousand the could be so a marked and ninety thousand the countries of the stabli-dunent?

ployed in that unpurtant public eviabilishment?

—One million eight hundred and ninety thrusand contos (Rs. 1,890,000,000) is a very large deli, genilemen, fur a country whose annual income is 280,000,000, hearly non-third of which is expended in non-productive military tems. The annual interest on such a debit sover 75,000,000 without nichtiding losses on exchange, or about a third if the total revenue. Such a debt represents over £75,000,000 at present exchange, or over £5 for every man, woman and child in the connity, and if we venture to estimate that lully two thirds of these men, women and children possess less than £5 sach on an average, and that a half of them do not each earn that much in the conse of the year, who will say that we are wrong? It is a very heavy debt, gentlemen, and it should be reduced, not increased?

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 28th, 1895.
Pas value of the Brasilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 27 d. do do do do in U, S
coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg 54 78 cts do \$r.00 (U. S. coin) Brasilian gold 1\$827 do of £1 stg. in Brasilian gold 8 840
Sank rate of exchange, official, on Laurdon 10-day to 11161/ Present value of the Brasilian mil reis (gold) . 25682

# 

#### EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE.

October 22 — The market opened with to official at the fluaritan and 9%—9 xy16 at the foreign banks, and appared to be fairly stackly, with business in bank fare period at 10—10 11/6. The demand for bills was less active than yested xy16 with the stack that the market, and the official quotation of 9% for commercial stetchine was placed to the property of the commercial stetchine was been defined as the commercial stetchine was defined as the commercial stetchine was defined at the carteness of 9%—10 11/6 for bank and 9/14/6—10 11/6 for bank and

of other stering 's overeigns were quoted on the steen at a \$300. Solers are the bloss with buyers at \$450. So, sellers at \$450. So, sellers at \$450. Solers a

法一种是

Ochber 88.—The day opened with to 116 posted et the Sanco de Republice, which wer posted less by the Enno de Republice, which wer posted less by the London de Republice, and the 18th and ro at the other banks, and the nerteet was first and other stringer sported et in 213, and other stringer, with bending sported et in 213, and other stringer and at ro 118, with business down at a 118, 14 bout ro clook there was a weaker feeling, and although the Pratilian banks continued to furnish bills, with some conditions, at 116, the feedgeers refined integer at row 10, and me. at least the feedgeers refined the string at 10 116. There was very little disconnected sterling at 10 116. There was very little disconnected sterling at 10 116. There was very little disconnected sterling at 10 116. There was very little disconnected to—11 116 and other stringer with bank quoted to—11 116 and other stellars in 116-10 211. Sovereigns closed at the Hobas with buyers at 2,3500, sellers et 4,\$100.

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

October 11.	
1 Apolice, 58 968 70 do 960 400\$ do 96 8 6 rln 48 1,756 7 MinasGerees, 0.00 100 deb Sorocabana 65	20 Aprilices, 1895, 963 90 du 964 118 ito 968 15 du 968 12 h.n Cr Rl. Hras 59 10 C. Pied Urb 73
B	INAs.
15 Lav. e Cont.25 73 10 Nacional 231	10 Republica 158
Misce	llaneous
	28 S. Lazaro mill. 10 4 o Lot Nacional 46 100 th 25
October ea.	3
r Apolice, 58 968 3 do 969 r do 451,255 200\$ do 12514	50 Apolices, 1895 962 20 do 965 4 dn 968 57 deb Sorocabana 65
8	an ks
40 Commercio 215	100 Republica 157 500
116 Lav. e Com. 25. 73	165 do 148
44 Merc de Santos 110	225 Rural 240
24 Macional 238	

44 Jar. Sot. tram. 125 100 S Chiist. 11 150	5 Melh. no Braz, 31 1900 O. Hydraulicas
October 23.	•
11 Apolices, 1895 968 17 do 966 400\$ do 45 125\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1450 deb.L'dua.100\$ 17	5 rleh,Sorreabana 65 89 ,,Viaçãn dulla , 3 500 200 ,, Cr. Movel , 36 10 h.n. Republica , 98
	ınks,
50 Commercial 211 80 do 210 641 Depos, e Desc. 125 Miscella	21 Lav. e Com, 28 73 15 Popular 2 500 8 Rejublica 157 500
600 Pec ha a Araxá 3	50 Jar. Bot. tram. 124

50 Commercial 211 80 do 210 641 Depos, e Desc. 125 <i>Miscellan</i>	21 Lav. e Com, 28 73 15 Popular 2 50 8 Republica 157 50
600 Peg'ha n Araxá 3 125 Sorucabana 83 500 V. F. Sapiicahy 8 510 October 24.	50 Jar. Bol. tram. 124 50 Const. Civis 14 470 Lot. Nacional. 25
52 Apolices, 55 963 32 do 964 24 do 965 315 deb. L'dua 100\$ 17 30 h.n. Republica, 98	to Apolices, 4s . 1,256 20 do 1895 yūt 2 do 963 4 do 970

25 Commercio, 80\$ 16 do 6 Nacional 50 do	83 83 237	r45 Republ 205 do 200 do	ica 25.,	157	
324 Geral	. 8	aneous, 2 Garanti 216 Melh. 1 150 Transp.	io Biaz.	170 30	

	Octobe		151	e Meicadorias 13.	5
	Aprilices, do do do		95.8	6 Apolices, 451,25 1,500† Gold 68' 68 23 200 Apolices, 1895. 96 502 deb,Sorocubana 68	б n
١.			Ba	nAs.	
5 (	ommerci	al	312	840 Metropolitano.	

5 Commercial 300 Constructor 10 Italia Braz 15 Lav. e Com. 28	13 500	840 Metropolitano. 148 Republica. 100 Sul Americano.	1 500 158 3
600 Peç'ha e Araxá October 26	Miscella 3 500	neous. 12 Cent. do Brazil.	120

3 Apolices, 55 963 10 do 451,260 r Gnld 45'891,570	i Apolice Minas r <sub>r</sub> ooo 200 deb.L'dna 100\$ 16 200 du 16 500
Analism Commission	200 du 16 500
3 Apolices, 1895. 962	420 , Ving do Braz, 3 500
400 du 25 460	150 h.n.Cr.Rl.Braz. 59
_	Banks.
115 Commercial 210	88 Republica 157 500
33 Commercio 212	260 do 25., r58
300 Cr. Movel 44	700 do b.o. 3-11 rs8
20 Lav. e Com 155	50 do as. as so
12 Nacional 237	40 Rural 25 123

20 Lav. e Com		700 do b.e. 3-11 50 do 25 40 Rural 25	7.	50
	M	scellaneous.		
roo O, ile Minas, as 65 Sonicabana 150 V. F. Sapucahy 60 Cent. do Braz.,	18 80	75 Constr. Civis roo Melh, no Braz. 1 Tinf Club 25 Tians, de Café e Meicadorias.	39 109	

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th October, 1895.

Exports.

EXHOLIS.

Coffee.—The market has generally uted quiet during the past week, the sales apported immuniting to about 46,000 bags, against receipts of 6,000 bags, and distributed to the past week, the sales apported immuniting to about 46,000 bags, against receipts of 6,000 bags, and distributed to the past of the past

4r,4re	bags	for the	United States
26,539	••		Europe
-	•1		Cape of Good Hope
3,186	••		River Plate
r,631	11	**	Constwise

The	e ven	els sailed	with coff	cc are ;	
	Uni	ted States	,		bags
Ocı.	19 24	New You do. do.	Brstr	Sorrento— Creole Prince Olbers	4,99
. Æ	urop		o a		25,00

1.0	Hamburg Ger sir Argentina	1,456
22	Genoa tial six Rev. Marchevita	145
23	England Br str Mirgibilena	4.401
	Antwerp do.	1, 125
23	Mediterragean Aust str Petoefi	15 120
23	rio. Ital str Nont America.	1.112
24	Bremen Ger str Graf Brimnreck	500
	Antwerp da, do	3,029

Hiokers' quantity and 11 foo 14 and 11 linkers' quantity and 11 foo 14 and 11 linkers' quantity quantity to New York types and par attels, were the following to New York types and par attels, were the following to No. 6. 21 food 21 food

#### DAILY RECRIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFER AT SIO DE JANEIRO.

Enchange on London Steamer freight, 5% primage. Receipts at Santos bags	N. Y. spot quot. No.	Recepts	
		2 _	
2000 52 2 00 -52 2 011/4 01	19.950	16,557 6,008 4,916  2,388  13,388	Oct. 21
25-300	71\$200 19 950	7.956 5,042 8,876  579 14,488 213,816	Oct. 22
10 15-30 C 18,000	050 61	8,592 9,715 5,785   1,557 205,651	Oct. 23
15% c 10 % 25-30 c 15,000	31\$200 1, 950	8,446 8,468 2,497 	Oct. 24
14,000 10 3116 10 3116	21\$200 19 950	8,849 3,356 3,705  358 77 7,496	Oct. 25
14,000 25-30 c 10 1%	31\$oo. 19 750	0,829 8,632 1,260   9,892	Oct. 26
11:1	::	4.347	Oct. 27
130,epo	١,	352,771 148,659 77,864 600 4,485 7,105 233,713	
	: :	1.096,481 573,522 314, 99 42,030 24,120 36,677 970,443	Totals Totals since 1st July

#### Imports.

The unikets continue to mave in the same lines that have so long been directing the import rade, and, sithough the con imprive demand appears to be tolerably steady, dealers continue the same quotations for nearly every naticle. The receipt of from have been fair, and the withdrawal's from the continue the same quotations for nearly every naticle. The receipt of from have been fair, and the withdrawal's from the continues that the continues of the continues of

Flour-Receipts since our last report have been: | Kiffir | rince, from New York | 4,20 brls. | Girldo, | 6,000 | Brt timere, from Bahimore | 6,250 | 0.750, from Frume | 420 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 | 1.750 |

r8,670 brls These appears to have been rather more invenience during the week; and steeks show that your 17,000 bits. have been week; and steeks show that you are 17,000 bits. have been with the steek of the stee

White Pine-Raceipte nil, and nominel quotetions of 90-195 m. per foot are about unchenged, Bpruce Pine-Nothing to report. Bwdeh Pine-Nothing to report. Bwdeh Pine-Receipte nil, and there is nothing new, we the advice of two additioned cargoes now affoot for this market.

nest active of two additioned cargoes sow aftout for this mixed that the case, and we may continue dealers quotations of 9\$500-18\$000 per case.

Turpent line—Receipts nil, and \$00-\$20 is per kilogramuse may viil be considered the retail quotations.

Roaln—Receipts are 200 bits, per Galiko and Kriffer Print. Last quotations were ri\$000-10\$000 per bit. according to quality.

Cement—There have been no receipts, and we commune last quotations of 150000-10\$500 per bit. In British, 11\$500-13\$000 for Belgum and German, and ro\$000-17\$000 for Fencich.

Freiich.

Indian Corn. Receipts have been 1,717 bags per Crost, 12,001 per Mentlebes, 4,627 per Royaland, 23,307 per Troyal, 10 per Crost, 12,001 per Mentlebes, 4,627 per Crost, 23,307 per Troyal, 10 per Levis, 10 per Crost, 23,307 per Tage. Notwithstanlind 18,50 per Crost, 23,500 per bag, according to quality.

Hean-There are still no receipts of foreign, and native at \$500—18 per bag, according to quality.

Hean-There are still no receipts of foreign, and native has been advanced by \$\$600 per bag.

has been advanced in 19600—39800 per ung.

Hay—Receipt: an e. 7,011 bales per Philo Senart and
Gordon Craft from the River Pate, to dealers, who still
quote in alimit qu—100.15, per kilo.

Coal—Receipt sauce our last have been;

shout go—to. is, per kilo.

Receipts since our last have been:

2,600 tens per Gard, from Cardid,

2,501 to Gard, from Andread,

2,501 to Gard, from Andread,

4,63 to African, from Newcastle,

1,122 to Arribara, from Newcastle,

2,727 to Earrib ward, from Olasgow. All to come

#### SHIPPING NEWS

#### ARBIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARBIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 3:
COLONIA-Nor bk Perleut 384 tons; Goneysen; 30 ds; lerked beef to Unball, Belchior & Co.

OCT. 32.

Nawcastle-Br bk Arthren; 1198 tons; Lee; 59 ds; Coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

HAMBURG—Not ling Success; 288 tons; Christiansen; 77 ds; suddies to order.

OCT, 23.

CARDIFF—Ri bit Litracood; 1,196; McKenzie; 53 ds: coal to Brarillan Coal Ci mpany.

Br ship Gnet; 1360 toms: Brown; 55 ds: coal to Wilson Suns & Co.

CADIZ-Swed bk Valentian; 703 tons; Ohlesen; 43 ds; salt to aider.

sali to order.

ROMARIO—Sum ble Pablo Sental; 575 tons: Roldós; 23 ds: lary to J. de Sonza & Co.

OCT. 24.

GLASIOW—Hi ble Fartirourf; 1130 tons; Olsen; 57 ds: coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

BALTIMINE, Amer lik Briltmore; 630 tons; North; 42 ds; smithies to Wason, Ritchie & Ca. CARDIPF-Nix Dg Kjurfan, 306 tons; Joachimsen; 38 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Company.

coal to Brasilian Coal Company.

\*\*Owntro—Pout ship \*\*America\*\*, 1,013 lons: Castanheira: 48 ds.: sandries to Costa Simbos & Co.

\*\*OCT.\*\*, 2.

\*\*London—Dan lik An \*\*Jentsime: 478 lons: Ohle: 60 ds: sandries to Walter, Christianen & Co.

\*\*Artware—Nor lik \*\*Solgran i 336 tons: Liusen; 55 ds: cement to online.

\*\*Toronto—Nor ling Sandry: 1, 289 tons: Thortigorsen; 58 ds: sandries to oder.

\*\*Toronto—Nor oder.\*\*

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 22.

Naw Orleans—Ger bk Olgar; 590 tons; von Kanfimann: Macáo-Nor bg S, N. Hansen; 361 tons; Rasmussen; ballast.

OCT. 23

Newcastle—Bi ship Irby; 1480 tons; Kenniuson; ballasi.

OCT. 24.

ILMA DO SAL-Port bk Margarálu : 680 tons : Sonza : ballast.

DCT: 25.

OFORTO—Port bk Parti : 606 tons : Chuva : ballast.

OCT. 26,

New Vork—Br ship Harland; 1694 tons: Johnstone: ballasi.

Pana'—Nor kg Lyna; 28: tons; Stoalsen, paving stones.

Pananagua—Ger lug Else; 488 tons; Lammers: ballasi

#### VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

٠.	Arthur.	Oporio	12 Sept,
	Arthur C Wade	Westerwick	15 Aug.
П	ATTANT C IT MIR.	New York	29 Aug.
ч	Activ	Handning	24 Sept.
•	Anna Sofar	tiamburg	
	Aurigo	Brunswick	
,	Athen (sti)	Maryport	26 Sept.
4	Artrico	Hamborg	- Dept.
	Artigua	Brrmswick	
	Bakker	Newp rl	30 Airga
-1	Bermmia	Cardin	25 Sept.
J	Civatest le	Glasgow	
- 1	Christian	Liverpool	19 Sept 18 Aug.
- 1	Cortez	Westerwick	
- 1	Cambria,	Pensacula	19 Sepi.
- 1	Carl Hir wie	Blyth	**_
	Cocnilebank	Anrwerp	i_Oct.
. 1	Corona	Cardiff	29 Sept.
1	Dacen	Cardiff	
1	Done Pedro II		27 Sept,
ı	Emms	Baltimore	
1	Ellerene	Loudon	
1	E. 7 Spicer	Cardiff	
ł	K. J. Spicer	New York	2.5
1	Hden	Wisby	28 Aug.
1	Fint	Gathenburg	27 Ang.
П	Cambons	Drontheim	2 Sepi
ı	Gogobarn Humboldt	Kangoun	22 Ang.
ı	Thura	Sagnenay River	3 Oct.
1	Irger	Arendal	rg Sept.
1	Y M Parmak	Westerwick	
П	J. M. Burck	Spuliead	24 Sept.
Ł	Forgen Olsen	Pensacola	
t	Ju ins	Christiansand	24 Ang.
ı	Manidan	Oporto	
1	Marifosa.	Opnito	
ı	Meteor	Hamburg	25 Sept.
Į.	Meder	Hambing	24 Sept.
1	Marthara (sir)	l'ensacola	
ı	Magdalu (str)	l'ensacola	
Ł	New City	Oporta	
1	Port Calestowia	Pensacola	
ı	Papa Gorcomo	Hull	21 Sept.
Г	Progresso Argentino	Hamburg	to Sept.
П	Kristere	Pensacola	to Aug
П	Robert	Mobile	29 Ang,
		Hernosand	17 Sept.
,	Care	New York	21 Sept.
Ι.		Westerwick	
1	Stranger	Rangoon	24 Ang.
i '	Stranger	Antwerp	26 Sept.
l i	Splendezza	Marseilles	27 Sept.
1	Siritnern (str)	Pensacola	
		Pensacola	
1	Tuekar	Saguenay River	

3 Transpo Arg 3 Incan for 4 Incan for 5 Incan for 5 Incan for 5 Incan for 6 In	Zemach	, . ,	Hamburg	g 15 Sept.	NAMN	TON	AR- KIVAD	FROM	CONSIGNESS
Oct. 21 Danube Br 22 Partings 42 23 Partings 45 24 Galishe Big 25 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 27 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 29 Galishe Big 29 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 21 Galishe Big 22 Galishe Big 23 Reguland Nor 24 Nard America 1 La Plata' 6d 25 Partings Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 27 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 29 Galishe Big 29 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 21 Galishe Big 21 Galishe Big 22 Galishe Big 23 Regular Nor 24 Nard America 1 La Plata' 6d 25 Partings Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 27 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 29 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 21 Galishe Big 22 Galishe Big 23 Regular Big 24 Galishe Big 24 Galishe Big 25 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 27 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 29 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 21 Galishe Big 21 Galishe Big 22 Galishe Big 23 Galishe Big 24 Galishe Big 25 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 27 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 29 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 21 Galishe Big 22 Galishe Big 23 Galishe Big 24 Galishe Big 25 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 27 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 29 Galishe Big 29 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 21 Galishe Big 22 Galishe Big 23 Galishe Big 24 Galishe Big 25 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 27 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Big 29 Volume Dan 29 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 20 Galishe Big 21 Galishe Big 21 Galishe Big 22 Galishe Big 23 Galishe Big 24 Galishe Big 25 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 26 Galishe Big 27 Galishe Big 28 Galishe Bi	AR	RIVALS OF	FORRIGN ST	EAMERS.	American				
Date Dambe Br  9 Pettagel Fr  10 Galife Bg  10 Karline Bg  10 Karl		NAME .	PINIM	CONSIGNED TO	sp Ruanoke	3400	Sept. 15	New York	In distress
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2   Magnida No.   Magnida No.	Oct. 11	Januahe Br	Reobeaux' 16d	(Mess. Maritimes	I lug Glad Tidings	613	18	Baltimore .	Wilson & C.
2   Magnida No.   Magnida No.	23 (	Cables Blo	New York* 231	Norton, M. & C	bk Baltimore	670	251	Ballamore	Watson, A. a.
2 Mangaland No. 1 Mangaland 19	21 1	Kaffir Pr Br	du'	Quayle, D & C	Argentine				
2 Nord America I La Pland de partir de la Pa	21 1	teg Mar'ta It	La Plata' 6d Rosania' 12d	F. N. Norton I.	1	1.0		nin	CiIII & C
2 Mangdalena li do' de Frey Frey Frey Frey Frey Frey Frey Fre	21 1	Januaria De	Montevideo 4d	Soc. An. Travaux	bk M.A. Tejanos.	595	July 22	K OSM 16	Gianem & C.
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28   Kiver Mersey III   do of 1   do y   do	35 1/	Magdalena III		Royal Man	lurand			Cardie.	Tare lamine
Clark Home   Carthel and   C	92 1	River Mercy Bi	do 6d	Cammyrana & C.	sp Holytond	9911	Ang. 21	Cardiff	Lege rimans
Clark Home   Carthel and   C	21 €	Capu Gr	do 71	E. Inhuston & C	so Falkland	2739	Sept. 7	Leith	Gas Co
Clark Home   Carthel and   C			alu! 71	Kerl Valais & C	bk Beechdale	1271	10	Cardiff	B Rodrigues &
Clark Home   Carthel and   C	23 1	nea Br	Leveround	Wilson Sons & C.	sp Craigicole	1208	10	Presicola.	Gae Co.
23. Janis II 2. (Alegae' tod. 2.) II. Alegae' tod. 2.) II. Alegae' tod. 2.) Interest St. 2. (Charlest St. 2.	23	fanan Nor	Pensicula* 21d	Geral de C. & I.	bk Lurine	761	19	Rangoon	To order
Particular Ramangari F.   Particular Raman	216	Olat Dan	Cardiff 27d	Braz, Coal Co.	bk Port Adelaide	1321	34	Rangoon	To order
2   Falger II   South part   Pale   P	216	Sinf Bismatck	Sautus 250	II. Stoltz & C.			Oct 2	Reagion	To order
de de de Sechelle 1 de	23 1	Failin R It	40 2/0	A Finitia & C.	bk Solway	1598	7	Glesgow	Gas Co.
de de de Sechelle 1 de	24 1	l'agns Bi	South prou* 28tl	Royal Mail	sp Warrior	1687	7	Cardiff	Wilson Sons
Second Color	24.0	Charente Fr	do	Mess Maritimes	ing Baidwie	501			
Autwerff 14  Expanses of G Laming 15  Expanses	24 (	iellivara Bi	do 6 d	W. Samson & C.	sp North Stat	2026	15	Norfalk	Gas Co.
Autwerff 14  Expanses of G Laming 15  Expanses	25 1		Glasginy' 13a	Nartini, M. or C.	ble Arethmen	1 9	22	Newcastle	Wilson Sons
Most   March   Most	25 1	deachiev Pr	Antwern' 34d	W. Sanison & C	bk Linwood	1190	23	Cardin	Braz. Coal Co Wilson Sons
Most   March   Most	25.1	Saragneso Gr	Hamfung'	E. Ichustin & C	tk Earlsconn	1130	29	Glasg.w	Wilsoe Sons
Second	26 1	Brésil Fr	River Plate 30	Mess Maritimes					
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2. Porningal Fr 2. Mingchiana II 2. Ming	10 R	Sea Maginah	t tenning!	Sunding	so Lika		11	Carliz	Maced Jr. &
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Normacean   Sandries   Normacean   19	24 P	Petorfi Anst	Trieste <sup>1</sup>	do	bk Margherita.	478	june 10	Mar seilles.	To order
Normagen   Samples   Company   Samples   Com	21 N	Soul America It	Venova!		bk Kiducia	709	Sept 19	Marseilles	l'o order
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New York   Coffee   Sinding   Sind	22 6	annament for	Santos	Sundries	Norwegian		6		
Parvence Fr	24 C	rente Pr. Br			by taving some	228	July 29	Aracajn	Wilson Sons
Parvence Fr					bk Halgerda	1112	10	Cardiff	Blaz, Coal C.
Indicating the property of t	24 P	'novence Pi	Marseilles*	do	1 bk Natant	1031	15	Pensacola .	F. P. Passos
28 Marteino Non   La Plata   Ballast   Ballast	24 13	Standenburg Bil	l'ará*	110	bk Perlen	284	21		
28 Marteino Non   La Plata   Ballast   Ballast	25 C	barente Fr - I	Samos Barras	ilo	hg Kjartan	306	25	Cordiff	Binz Coal Co
28 Marteino Non   La Plata   Ballast   Ballast	as R	Glibo R. b	Genna'	dn .	bk Solgran	336	97	Antwerp	I'n order
Samoo Sundites  (Co. Down Br	25 14	Vaterino Noi	La Plata	Ballast	lug Stanley	289	27	Oporto	To order
co. Deny lli dincat lli Valquariso' do lug Mindo 904 17 (Jopen Co. Jr. 1 Lisbon Maccol Jr. 1 Lisbon Maccol Jr. 2 (do lug Mindo 904 17 (Jopen Co. Jr. 2 (Jopen Co	95 C	a. Down Br		ilit Sundries	Portuguese				
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27   Maritioba Br   Morleaux   do   Rustinu   bk Austalia 912 Oct. 17   Brunswick V.W. Guim 8   27   Vilian Arg   River Plate   Ballast   57   Morgina Br   16   16   16   16   16   16   16   1	26 T	lagus Br i	Santos	Smulties	sp America	1013	25	Oporto	Costa Sim de
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27 Volumer Dan 29 Gelivina Br 27 Rugaland Nor Montevideo do Szeedith Syparith Sessat 575 Oct. 23 Rosario J. de Sonza 8	27 M	Janitoba Br	New Vink	Cuffee	bk Australia	012	001 19	Hounswick	U W Cuim B
27 Rugaland Nor Montevideo do Saucalish	27 V	ilna Arg	River Printe	Ballast	Shawish	11			
27 Rugaland Nor Monteydeo do . Savedish	27 0	eluvara Br	ila	do	bk Pablo Seesat	575	Oct. 23	Rosario	J. de Sonza 8
bk Johann 201 Oct. 3 B, Aires C. Hecksher bk Alma 311 / Soderhamn. Onistein &C	27 R	ogaland Nor					1		
bk Alina 311 9 Soderhamii, Oristein &C	1		1		Lor Inhana	201	Oct. 3	R Aires	e Hecksher
* Touching at intermediate ports, Lk Valentina 703 23 Cadiz To order					bk Alma	21.0	1	Soderhamu	Ourstein &C.

#### Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Oct. 28th.

	<u></u>				
Circulation	Public F				
262,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,642,000	Rungs are (gold), converted		958 000- 960 000		
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 69, Do do 1879, 41/2 %			1,130 000 1,139 100	
24,761,500	Do do 1879, 41/2 %	******			
16,868,500	1 Do do 1880, 496,			. —	
S. 17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo				
7,329,000 4,000,000	of Minas Gemes, 5%	• • • • • • • • • •		- 1,000 000 1,000 000-	
		<del>,</del>			
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	•	
20,000,000≸	Commercial	200\$	g\$000 - July qs	208\$000-213\$000	
20,000,000	Commercio	200	8 coo - July ús	212 000-218 000	
	do 2nd series	80	3 200 July 95	- 85 000	
80,000,000	Constructor	200		13 000-	
17,000,000	Credito Movel Lavoura e Commercio	200	a 000— July 95	43 00- 46 000	
20.000,000	do 2nd series	200	8 oor July 95	154 000-158 000	
	Nacional Brazileiro	200	4 000 - Inly 95	- 74 000	
10,600,000	Republica do Brazil	200	6 000- July 95	236 000-	
157,100,000	do 2nd series	100	3 000 - July 95	69 000-158 500	
20,000,000	Rmale Hypothecasio	200	9 000— July 95	09 000- 72 000	
	do 2nd series	100	4 500- July 95		
1					
Capital	Railways	Par	1		
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	40\$	ii		
16,000,000	Muzembinho	100			
62,000,000	Oesie ile Minas	200	l I	65\$000 — 80\$000	
••••	du suil series,	75		18 000-	
24,000,000	S. Panlo-Rin Grande Ueiān Sorocabana Itanna,	200		· . ———	
70,000,000	do zid series	200 60		80 000 - 84 500	
	j do zild scries	1 00		16 000 18 000 *	
Capital	Transviys	Par	Last div.		
14,000,0001	Jardim Busnico	200\$	lub.		
12,000,000	S. Christovão.	2004	—July 95 —July 95	-150 500 -150 500	
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.		
	410	١,	1		
10,000,000	Alliança	100	. — July 95	275\$000	
6,000,000 3,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	14\$000 - Aug 95	<b>-2</b> 45 <b>\$</b> 000	
6,600,000	Configure Industrial	200	Inly 95	-310 000	
500,000	D Isubel	200	25 000 - Jan, 95	-235 ccc	
1,200,000	Industrial Minera		12 000 - Aug. 95	-340 000	
1,590,000	Manufactora Finminense	200	6% p. a - Aug. qs		
4,000,000	Petropolitana	200	6 con - Aug qs		
2,000,000	5. Pedra de Alcantara	200	—July 95 —Sept. 95	-236 000	
360,000	Santa Luiza	200	Sept. 95		

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Patiente employing ulther physicians cau go direct to tha Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's testractions as to assignment — whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room — and the charge interest of the control of the

The visiting hours are, for the present, it to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

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TERS, a machine that will heat enough water for a comfortable bath in five minutes, burning an insignificant quantity of gas, and will heat water instantly for all other domestic purposes, being always ready day or night.

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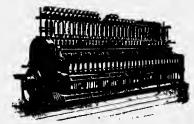
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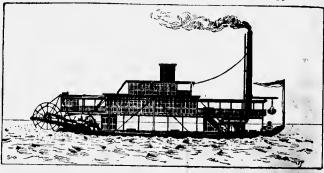
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